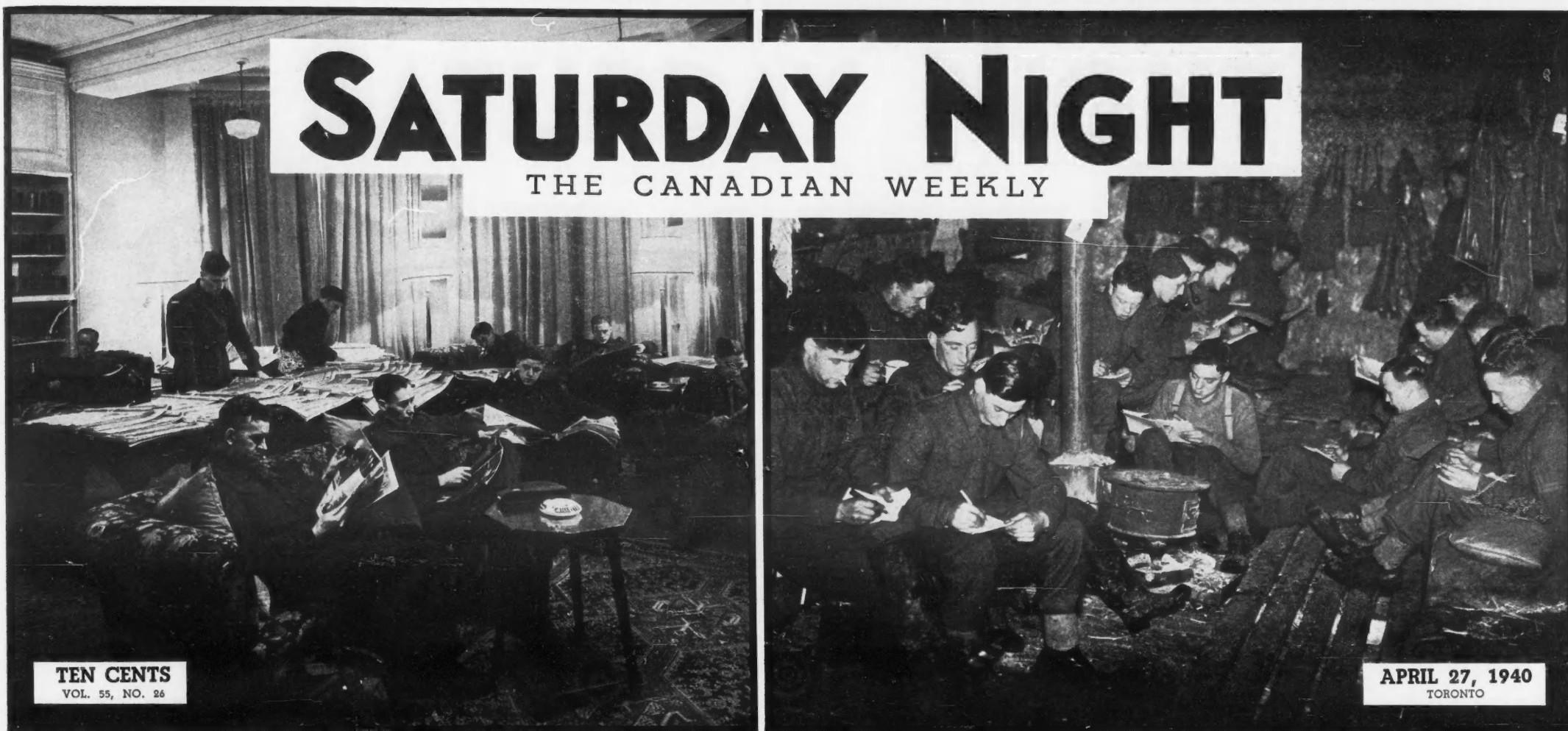


# Light on the Ditch-Mitch Movement

By POLITICUS  
SEE PAGE FIVE



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 55, NO. 26

APRIL 27, 1940  
TORONTO

THE daily press has been singularly unobservant of the true significance of the speech delivered by Col. George A. Drew at the Albany Club last week, the text of which has since been issued as document, presumably by the provincial Conservative party organization. The speech is an emphatic and well documented declaration against non-party government even in time of emergency. It is a declaration that Col. Drew has not now, and presumably never had, the slightest sympathy with the National Government program so ardently promulgated by his federal leader, Dr. Manion, and the party organization. It is a speech which obviously could not have been made before the date of the elections, without putting Col. Drew into a position of open revolt against his ill-advised federal leaders; all that he could do at that time was to abstain, in his own speeches, from laying any emphasis upon the National Government part of the Conservative argument, and we believe it is correct to say that, like Mr. MacPherson, he did actually say little or nothing on that subject during the campaign.

For the rest, the speech was in the main a declaration that the name Conservative is an asset rather than a liability. This is a claim which would be true in certain conditions, but it is open to some question whether those conditions exist. It would be true, for example, if the federal Liberal party were not about as Conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. Col. Drew was of course talking about provincial affairs. The provincial Liberal party is radical enough in some directions, which is one of the reasons for its pronounced inability to get along with the federal Liberal party. But the general character of a national party must be determined from its behavior in national affairs, and unless Col. Drew feels that he can look forward to a future federal Liberal party which is considerably less Conservative than the present one, we do not see how he can find much room for a Conservative party which is to be more Conservative than the Liberals.

The third point of interest in Col. Drew's speech was his reference to the position of Canada in the Empire. In this paragraph there was a singular emphasis upon words and a singular absence of any reference to deeds. The Conservative provincial leader thought that Conservatives had perhaps "been silent too often about our patriotism to the British Empire," and called upon them "to assert that loyalty and to express our faith in the future of the British Empire on every possible occasion."

It seems possible that any party which proposes to cash in on the Empire will have to go a little further than this in these hard-boiled days. The Empire needs to have something done about it as well as said about it. There is, we think, an opening for a party which should have the courage to proclaim that the absolute and irresponsible autonomy of Canada, which has been secured by fifty years of progress from the colonial stage, can now very well be mitigated by the acceptance of certain commitments to other nations within the British Empire—commitments imposing certain definite obligations, and thereby to some extent limiting the complete freedom of action about which Canadians have in recent years been so jealously concerned. It may be that Col. Drew is paving the way towards a policy of this kind. Some of his recent utterances, notably that which he delivered at the University of Toronto some months ago, have suggested as much. There is room for a party which will not only assert and express, but also put in action, its faith in the future of the British Empire.

## Mr. King's Vacation

THERE seem to be quite a number of Conservative speakers and writers whom the election results have failed to convince that bitter personal attacks on Mr. King are not very good vote-getters. The latest accusations against the Prime Minister are (1) that he ought not to take a vacation while the war is on, and (2) that if he must take a vacation he ought not to go outside of Canada. Sir Robert Borden was Prime Minister of Canada during the last war, and took several vacation trips in the United States. We cannot recall that anybody ever suggested at that time that he ought to work twelve months in the year, or that he ought to remain in Canada twelve months in the year.

WE SUSPECT Premier King has gone south on vacation so that when he comes back to face Parliament his blushes won't show beneath the tan.

What is Mussolini Up To?—*Headline*. We suspect he's up to his neck.

That deep sigh you just heard was Confucius turning over in his grave for another several thousand years of sleep.

Question of the Hour: Do I put the clock backward or forward?

Doctors now recommend grass as a food full of vitamins. "Don't pack a lunch-basket, dear. We'll just graze."

It has become apparent that the trouble with Hitler's close advisers is that their advice is wholly adiuvicous.

Timus, who is our official commentator on world events, reports that the war has gone from bad to worse.

Another scientist has announced that insects will inherit the earth, but we refuse to be convinced. We still believe the Allies will win.

At the time of going to press, Germany is still behind the eight-Baltic.

The world war has finally taken on definition. It's now a question of catch-as-catch-Scandinavia.

We doubt the rumor that Von Ribbentrop is to be let out. We suspect a confusion in the cables and that the item referred to one of Goering's uniforms.

Esther doubts that she will play golf this spring. She says how can I keep my eye on the ball when my mind's on Europe?

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

### ↑ THE PICTURES ↑

BEFORE AND AFTER. Canadian troops in training in Great Britain are enjoying while they may a fair amount of luxury, as the picture on the left shows. It is the library and reading room of the Beaver Club in London which is operated by the Canadian Y.M.C.A. for the comfort of Canadian soldiers on leave. Less luxurious (right) is the billet of the Suffolk Regiment on active service in France with the B.E.F., a scene that no doubt shortly will be duplicated with those present wearing the badge of Canada on their shoulders.

a "right" party. It even goes so far as to suggest that when the party goes out for the ninth or tenth time to get itself a new name it will find one all ready for it in the term "National Socialist"—which title it thinks will by that time be available to be had for the asking. But this is not exactly the kind of Conservative party that we are looking forward to, nor is it, we think, a kind of Conservative party that could get very far in Canada. An essential characteristic of National Socialism is that it hates democracy. It does not admit that any other party can exist in the nation in which it is in power. If Socialism can only be operated on such a basis as this, then no party in Canada can afford to cultivate it.

### Alberta's Bank

THE only alarming feature that we can see about the proposal of the Government of Alberta to apply for a charter for a bank to be owned and operated by the province is the fact that a government possesses rather alarming powers of persuasion which it could employ for bringing to its bank clients who would otherwise greatly prefer to do business somewhere else. The people of Alberta have some remarkable ideas about politics, but in the management of their own business affairs they seem to be just as sensible as those of any other province, and we greatly doubt if any large number of them would be enthusiastic about entrusting their deposits to an institution managed upon Social Credit principles. But business men who are dependent upon the provincial government for some of their facilities for doing business—who have to obtain licenses, or to make special reports to government officials, or to put themselves in positions where they can be in any other way harried and threatened by such officials—are not exactly free to choose their own place of deposit.

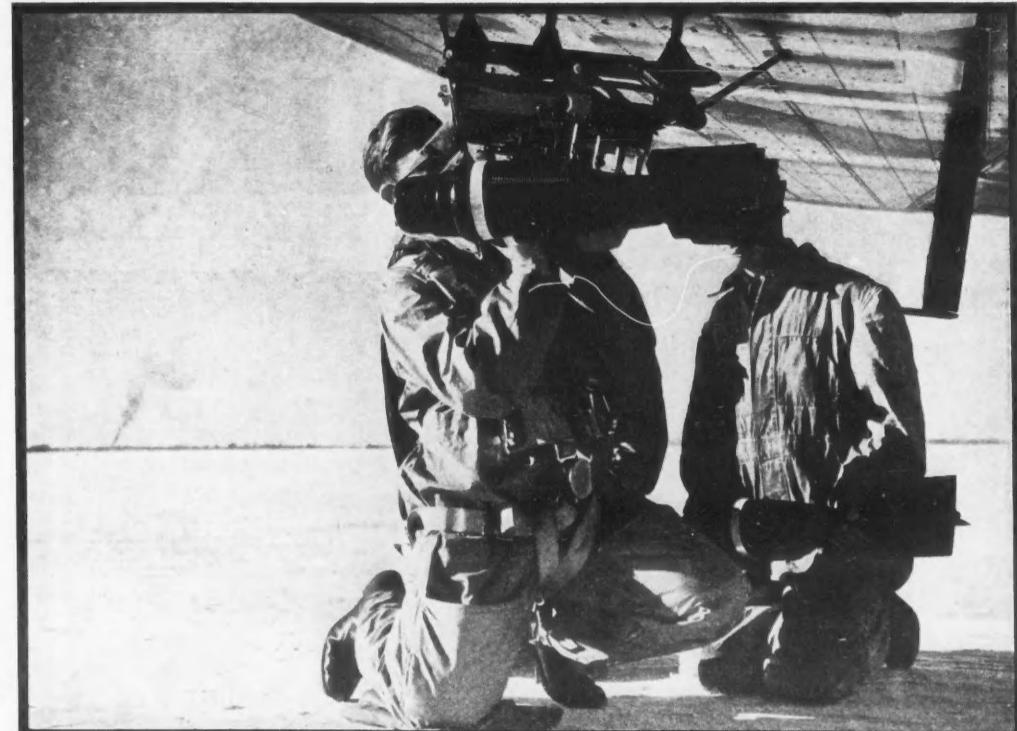
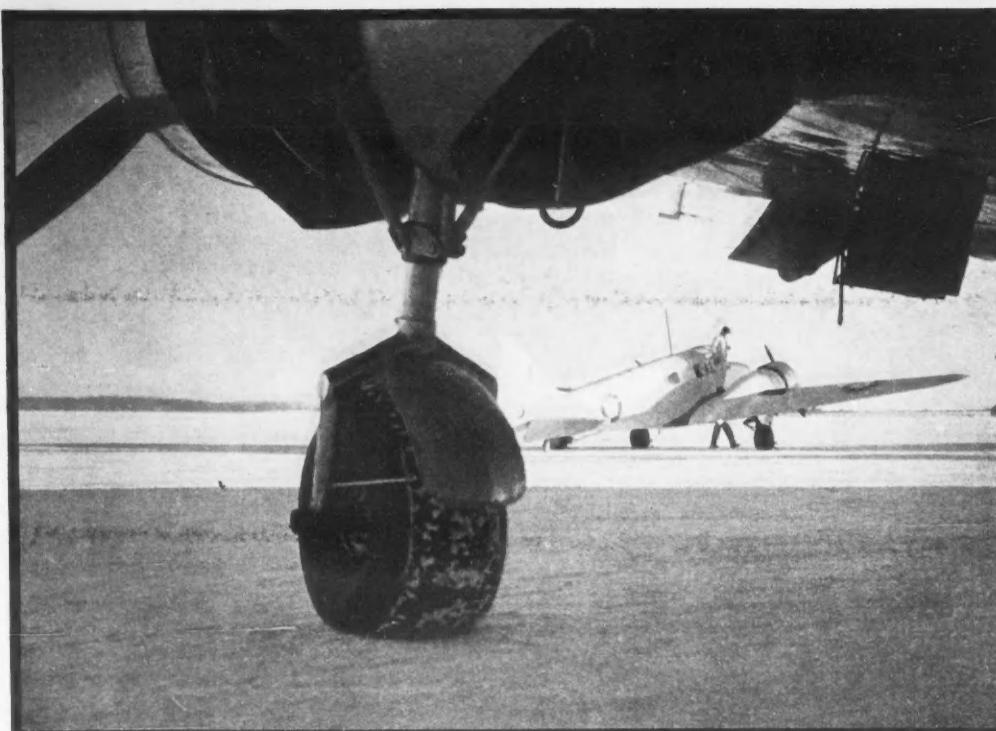
The simple truth is that a government, whose function it is very largely to regulate business, should not itself engage in business, and should certainly not engage in any business in which it is in competition with private enterprises who are likely to do the job much better, but from whom it can divert clients by an improper use of its governmental powers.

### Should Strikes be Banned?

CONCERNING the merits of the strike which broke out last week in the lakes shipping system, we are in no position to express an opinion, and we greatly rejoice that it will very shortly be possible to secure a prompt and complete judicial review of all the circumstances involved in the dispute. But with one suggestion arising out of it, namely that of the *Globe and Mail* that all strikes should be prohibited for the duration of the war, we find it impossible to have any sympathy. Deeply as we should regret anything that would interfere with the efficiency of Canada's economic contribution to the war, we nevertheless are not prepared to endorse any proposal which deprives labor of its one effective weapon for the defence of its rights and the advancement of its interests, and fails to provide any guarantee that those rights and interests will be adequately looked after by any other organization than its own. Without the right to strike, labor has simply to accept whatever capital in its generosity feels inclined to give it, unless the state is pre-

(Continued on Page Three)

WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE IN TRAINING — Left, an Air Speed Oxford bombing trainer being prepared for flight at Trenton; Right, getting ready for bombing practice.



## Norway May Be A New and More Fortunate Gallipoli

BY A. E. PRINCE

*It is just twenty-five years on April 25 since the ill-fated landing at Gallipoli, which might have ended the World War two years sooner and changed the history of the world if it had been followed up as resolutely as it was begun. Today the man who conceived it is carrying out a similar landing in Norway, and this time he cannot be checked in the follow-up because he is supreme director of the war for Great Britain.*

*Professor A. E. Prince of the History Department of Queen's University writes as something more than a historian, for he was on active service in Gallipoli in the last months of the campaign.*

WE ARE all breathlessly watching the fortunes of our British and French forces in their gallant landings on Norwegian rock-bound coasts in the teeth of formidable opposition. Will they secure their footholds on strategically important objectives, and advance to the expulsion of the enemy from the Scandinavian Peninsula, driving on to his capital itself? On the other hand, will the Germans or the Italians in the near future essay landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula against Turkey?

Such questions conjure up memories of former Allied expeditionary forces which disembarked also in the month of April, twenty-five years ago, on Gallipoli's tiny beaches fringed by precipitous cliffs. Then as now Winston Churchill was responsible for the brilliant initiative. The 1915 expedition ended in glorious but tragic failure and disaster, one of the worst disasters that ever befell British arms. It failed mainly because Churchill was thwarted by his military and political colleagues in pressuring strongly initial gains, and he was denied adequate reinforcements to consolidate the landings and early advances; the "Western School" fanatics deprecated "sideshows" and refused to spare a few brigades or divisions which would have turned defeat into victory — and shortened the war by two years. Churchill is now in the saddle in the direction of the war and can insist on a determined, persistent, "all-out" prosecution of the campaign. It will be poetic justice if his great design which misfired in Gallipoli triumphs a quarter of a century later in a graver crisis.

### Staff Work Improved

The indispensable supporting British Navy has already proved that in dash, daring and foresight it is at least the equal of the "Sure Shield of the Empire" of the 1914-18 war. The staff work of the Army at Gallipoli betrayed too often incompetent blundering and irresolution — of which Turkish generals were quick to take advantage, notably the brilliant divisional commander Mustapha Kemal, later the "Ghazi" (conqueror) and Maker of the Turkey of today. But the lessons of the last war have been taken seriously to heart at the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta, and the old jibe of the Turk has lost its savor. This jibe turned on the tariff payable to a Turk sniper: if he shot a British private he was rewarded twenty piastres; a sergeant fifty; a subaltern one hundred, and so on; but if he shot a red-topped Staff officer, he was court-martialed "for assisting the enemy".

"Brass-hats" of the old type and of ancient vintage have fortunately disappeared. We can feel every confidence that the new, youthful highly-trained officers, staff and regimental, of the New British Army, on the spot in Norway, will not let down "Good Old Winston" in Whitehall.

Few expeditions in history had greater dramatic and romantic elements than that of the Dardanelles in 1915, one of the strangest, saddest, most heroic efforts of the men of our race. It had the glamor of a twentieth century Crusade, a clash of Cross and Crescent, of Christian Britain and the Moslem champion Turkey. There was the romance of its historic background; on the scene of the most famous war of antiquity, the ten years' Trojan War immortalized by Homer; at "V" Beach the British were shelled across the Straits by the big gun, dubbed by our Tommies "Asiatic Anne", located in the region dominated by Mount Olympus. There was the glory of its setting, the majestic beauty and loveliness of Nature, the light, the mountains and islands floating on the liquid opal Aegean Sea.

But above all the campaign evokes the tenderness shed upon a noble failure; it was as Masefield said in his eloquent epic "Gallipoli", "a great human effort which came, more than once, very near to triumph, achieved the impossible many times, and failed in the end, as many great deeds of arms have failed, from something which had nothing (or little) to do with arms nor with the men who bore them."

### Conception of Genius

The Dardanelles expedition, unlike many of the campaigns in our history, was conceived by genius. As there was a stalemate on the Western Front, Churchill proposed to strike down the eastern prop and ally of Germany, Turkey, by the capture of Constantinople, rally the wavering Balkan States, pour in supplies of men and munitions to keep the tottering Russia on her legs, and deal from the rear a vital blow to the Central Powers. Success might have saved Russia from the 1917 débâcle and Bolshevism, and brought the war to a much earlier conclusion.

The original conception involved the forcing of the passage of the Straits by the fleet. Although the Queen Elizabeth and other battleships battered the stone forts on either side, they found it difficult to cope with the

mobile guns in concealed emplacements, and several boats were hit, whilst the battleships Irresistible, Ocean and the French Bouvet were sunk by floating mines. The fleet was withdrawn, although Churchill pressed Admiral de Robeck to renew the attempt. But as he later wrote he encountered barrier of ice at the Admiralty, dominated as the "fear-dimmed Mall Admirals" were by Lord Fisher, and his last order is marked "Not Sent." Robeck too was loath to lose another beloved ship, but the risk was well worth taking, as it is now known that the Turks, in apprehension of a renewed attempt, were refiring from their defences and were desperately short of ammunition. The risk of a ship or two more would perhaps have saved the lives of thousands of soldiers on land. Our Navy today no longer Scandinavia is co-operating more intelligently and daringly, to cushion the impact on the Army.

## Why Not a Craft Contest Here?

BY C. T. CURRELLY

THE Royal Ontario Museum of Archeology has now on view several very fine examples of craftsmanship which were presented to the father and grandfather of King George VI from different cities and districts in India. These are models in silver (except one which is in ivory and silver-gilt) of structures of Indian architecture, and are of considerable size. They have been given to the museum by His Majesty.

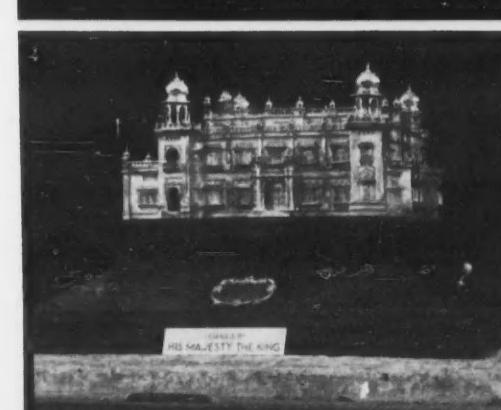
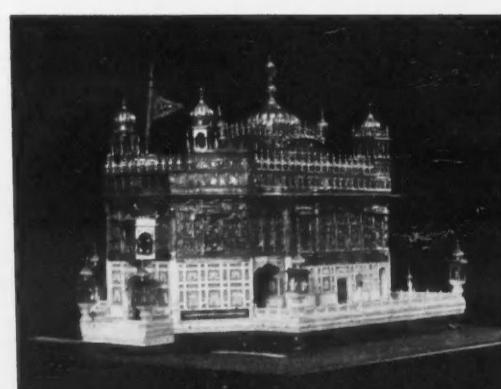
These model buildings were caskets to receive addresses of congratulation, and represent the ancient Asiatic custom of presenting to a prince examples of the very best work of a city or district. The importance of the gift lay in the craftsmanship, and behind that the pride of the district in its mechanics.

An old civilization has the remains of its past around it, and so realizes quite fully that what remains from that past, and excites either pride or contempt, is the work of its mechanics and writers. Their descendants either point with pride to that past or hide the very fact that it was their ancestors who did such bad work.

The people of a new civilization find it hard to realize this, as it is not constantly before them, and they fail to give to the mechanic his true place. Too often the applause goes to the non-producing middleman, whose position itself is of short duration.

The bullion value of these caskets is not great. Silver is not expensive. Each one is a demonstration of what the silversmiths of that locality could do, and also a challenge to any other district to show of what their mechanics were capable.

It is impossible to examine the caskets closely without hearing the voices of the men at their benches: "Just wait till we are finished, and if we do not make those fellows over in Madras—or elsewhere—look small, you can hang us up all in a row. Just give us standard pay, and not too much interference, and we will show them what real silverwork is!"



For in 1915 the Army were then asked to go in and pull the chestnuts out of the fire or (to change the metaphor) to thrust open the heavy door, after the defenders had been given two months' warning and time to strengthen the defences. On the fatal day, April 25, the hazardous landings at half-a-dozen points were attempted. In the Cape Helles sector, "V" Beach was to be assailed by troops disengaging from the River Clyde, an old tramp steamer deliberately grounded. But the expectant Turks with artillery and small arms fire loosed hell on the exposed targets from Sedd-ül-Bahr fort and the amphitheatre of high cliffs. Due to the swirling currents, the lighters, juxtaposed as an extemporized pier to the shore, broke away. Men jumped into the water. Many were shot or drowned, burdened down by their heavy packs; others were impaled on concealed barbed wire entanglements in the water, or, getting to shore, were blown sky-high by land-mines. A heroic handful managed to reach the meager shelter of a small sandbank, and the livelong day heralded back assault after assault of the Turks intended to drive them into the sea. Under cover of darkness some reinforcements were received, who helped to withstand furious attacks.

"W" Beach saw another bloody and desperate landing. The glorious Twenty-ninth Division of regulars in particular performed prodigies of valor, fighting for three weeks on end without rest, day and night, securing their precarious footholds and making an advance on to the plateau above.

If only there had been fresh troops to relieve them! If only the Ghurkha Brigade had been sent in a day earlier, if only the East Lancashire Territorials had been landed a week sooner and the Lowland Scots a month before they actually were, the expedition might have gained an initial decisive success, and captured the key position of the Achi Baba heights. Progress was made in June, but penetration never exceeded a maximum depth of some five miles from the coast. Twelve miles north of Helles, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (at a place dubbed "Anzac" from this designation) were able to force a landing at terrible cost, gaining imperishable fame on the day of the 25th, "Australia's Birthday" as it came to be called.

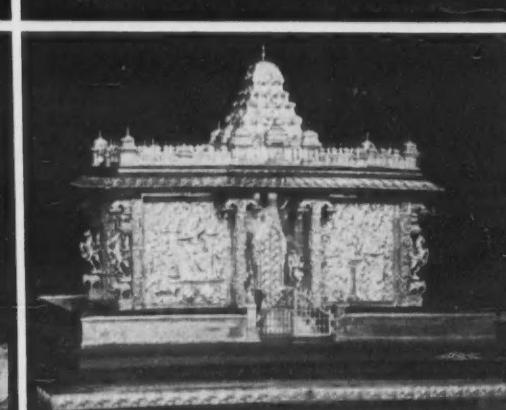
### Related Efforts

To me there is all the enthusiasm of a hockey match behind each piece of work. This naturally gives a swing to the work. You may like or dislike what the silversmiths do, but you cannot dislike the way they do it. Behind all that of course must come the possibility, the pay and praise of the Prince or the public body who are having the work done, and whose pride of principality or city is at stake in the output, which is not to be hidden but praised or censured for a long time.

Just examine the careful, loving work away on the inside of the caskets, as it may be seen through the doorways, and note how nothing is skimped. "If you can better this, just let us see it!" seems to me to be written over every piece; it is in every stroke of the hammer in the repoussé work and in every puff of the blowpipe. This is what makes life work living, and it is the mechanics who make a past grand or mean for any country.

I believe few men would respond more quickly to this kind of challenge than the Canadian mechanic. Why can we not have it? We have dramatic contests. Why not say building contests? I should love to see Brantford enter a building contest against all comers for Ontario, Regina for the West, and so on. London, Hamilton and Kitchener would jump to take up such a challenge for Ontario. Competent judges could easily be obtained, and a medal given every mechanic on the winning job. The money could be collected in a day. Let the medal be called the Ontario medal for Ontario, other provinces using their own names. Let the medals be given with a real ceremony by the Lieutenant-Governor. The building might be of any size or any cost; craftsmanship only should be the question at stake.

From a start like this other crafts would follow with contests, the fine craftsman would get the honor that is his due, and the attention of the public would be directed to what is of real importance in our country.



### Fault of Subordinates

The authorities at home in Whitehall must bear the ultimate blame for the failure, on account of their half-hearted, miserly support and irresolution in pressing the campaign. The distinguished Canadian missionary-educationalist, Dr. MacLachlan, who was at Smyrna throughout the war, learned from Turkish military experts that had Britain renewed her hammerings she would undoubtedly have blasted her way through to the capital. As for the responsibility of the Commander-in-chief, John North in his judicious study on "Gallipoli, The Fading Vision" comments: "The tragedy of Sir Ian Hamilton's command is that, being himself gifted with fine, imaginative judgment, he failed to impose his will on the subordinate commanders. Thus it was that he was never to ride into Constantinople at the head of a victorious army, a part for which he was 'so perfectly cut out'. It is conceivable that commander less sensitive to the common imperfections of humanity, and actuated only by a brutal determination to beat down opposition to his demands, might ultimately have succeeded where a compassionate and an exalted heart was to fail."

But this noble failure with its immediate aspect of ghastly disaster held the seeds of ultimate triumph. Gallipoli cut deep to the heart of Turkey, lopped off the flower of her stalwart Anatolian farmer-soldier, and left her bleeding to death. Allenby in Palestine and Maude in Mesopotamia reaped in victory what Ian Hamilton sowed in the Gallipoli defeat. Egypt was made safe for the Allies, and the Turk grew sickened of his officious, meddlesome German colleague. Mutual admiration of brave, hard-hitting but chivalrous foes forged in the Dardanelles a spiritual link between British Tommies, French Poilus and "Johnny Turk". And nowadays Turkey under Inonu, lieutenant and heir of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk ("Father of the Turks") whose brilliance foiled our thrusts at Gallipoli key-positions, is allied with her old enemies against the Germans whom Kemal hated.

The political and military lessons of the Gallipoli expedition, so dearly bought with the lives of some of Britain's choicest spirits from Rupert Brooke onwards, may be studied with profit by those charged with the direction of the Scandinavian campaign. Perhaps one implication may be voiced. No civilian "Frock-coats" or military "Brass Hats" should on this occasion be permitted to interfere with a Churchillian Great Design and the resolute determination to prosecute the campaign with every ounce of energy and every resource at the disposal of Britain and France.

MARVELS OF INDIAN CRAFT AT THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

—Photos by "Jay".

# The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

pared at all times to dictate terms to both parties, a situation which is entirely suitable to the régimes of Germany and Italy, but is incompatible with the fundamental principles of British and American democracy.

## Some American History

CANADIAN as well as United States short wave listeners must have been puzzled in recent weeks by frequent references, in the English-language broadcasts from Berlin directed towards this continent, to an alleged event in the early history of the United States, of which few if any listeners can have even heard. It is alleged by these German broadcasters that at some unnamed period in the dawn of American history, a vote was taken to decide whether the official language of the United States should be English or German; and the German party lost by only one vote! No American historian has ever accepted responsibility for any such statement, and no details are given in the broadcasts, or indeed anywhere else, by which the statement could be checked. How it ever managed to gain currency even in Germany is something of a mystery; but the fact that it is current there was made known to American readers as far back as last October, when Elisabeth Knaust, who describes herself as a former employee of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda department, wrote an article in *Redbook*, in which she said: "In the Third Reich an absurd story is circulated, the origin of which I could not discover." She then goes on to narrate the story about the one vote, and adds: "This story is cited to prove how German the United States is and that it is the duty of the Third Reich to come to the rescue of the Germans here, who are threatened in their spiritual and material lives by the underworld characters of the mongrel race that populates the melting-pot."

The use of this story in broadcasts to North America makes it fairly evident that the Germans have no expectation of influencing by these broadcasts any other portion of the population than that which is already German by heredity. Only that element, and indeed only a small portion of that element itself, could reasonably be expected to be pleased by such a fantastic invention. Other hearers, better posted as to the accepted history of their country, would be likely to conclude that if the broadcaster could be so imaginative as this upon a subject with which they might be supposed to be familiar, he could scarcely be very reliable about conditions in and policies of the nations of Europe, concerning which he would have a much freer hand.

The only German short wave broadcast to this continent which might conceivably have some important influence is that of a certain Mr. E. D. Ward, an Irish-American of excellent education, with a notable gift for the art of special pleading. Mr. Ward's recent description of the intense happiness of the Danes at finding their country taken over by German troops made one wonder why he did not advocate the application of a similar process to Ireland.

## The Sterile Land

I BELIEVE we Canadians are artistically sterile; perhaps barren would involve a better metaphor. We neither create ourselves, nor properly appreciate creative activity in others. . . Even the English-speaking world alone would be artistically little the poorer if all we have asked it to notice in the name of our arts were to disappear." So Prof. Arthur R. Phelps on the last page of "This Canada," published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (25c) and containing a broadcast on each of the nine provinces, with an Introduction and two sets of general conclusions. Mr. Phelps very properly wants us to make our contribution to the world's culture "as Americans within the British tradition," and he thinks we can do it, or do a lot more than we are doing, if we do three things. The first is to keep our heads above the 'isms which are usually nothing but "highly charged emotional word-fetishes or word-bogies." The second, about which we have just quoted some of his observations, is to shift our attention more fruitfully to the arts; and we agree with him that the Canadian community has done far too little, not to relieve its artists from the necessity for struggle, but to set them free to struggle with their art, by providing economic aids for apprenticeship and economic prizes for achievement. The third is to make our education broader and less provincial. The educational organization must persevere remain provincial, but more inter-provincial relationships, more Dominion oversight, and more Dominion endowment, would go a long way to make the spirit of education national. And anything national in Canada must include Quebec.

It was a good idea of the C.B.C. to get an accomplished literary man—an accomplished poet, even if the biographical note to this little booklet does say about his verse that "he refuses to consider it important"—to do this bird's-eye review of the far-flung Dominion. The best of it is that Mr. Phelps is a thorough Canadian, an Ontario boy with a long career of nearly twenty years in Winnipeg. He sees things with the poet's eye, and records them in the poet's language, but analyzes them with the professor's care. His talk on Saskatchewan, the most poignant and the most penetrating of the lot, is a little classic of broadcasting. But all the items well deserve embodiment in this more or less permanent form.

## "A Very Great Man"

BY ROSS MCLEAN

HE SPOKE with a thick Russian accent, but he spoke extremely well. "Once", he said, "I had the privilege to meet a very great man. I was young—very young in those days, and like other young men, very impressionable. For years I was in the fur trade in Russia as I am now in Canada. I was born in Moscow. My father had important connections in London and left Moscow to live there while I was still a boy, but I remained after him and I became his Russian representative. Naturally,



WHY DO WE TAKE THAT ROADHOG'S DUST?

—By Lou.

## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

### Enemy Propaganda

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE question of freedom of speech in a democracy in war time is obviously rather closely bound up with the question of enemy propaganda and what to do about it. Propaganda is now one of the most important of military weapons, and the state which does not guard itself against that weapon as carefully as it guards itself against shells, aerial bombs, poison gas and torpedoes is in grave danger of finding itself defeated no matter how admirable may be its preparations in every other sphere of war making. The best defence against propaganda is, of course, better propaganda; and the best defence against false propaganda is true propaganda. But there is a very wide realm of ideas and feelings concerning which demonstrable truth is hard to come by; and in time of war a nation may have to go rather further in dealing with some of the assertions and suggestions of its enemies than merely contradicting them, however truthfully. It may have to exert its influence, and even its absolute authority, to prevent certain ideas and suggestions—the ideas and suggestions which the enemy desires its people to receive and to be persuaded by—from being disseminated within its territory. And if it is entitled to prevent them from being disseminated by the enemy or his spies and agents, it is surely equally entitled to prevent them from being disseminated by its own citizens even if they conscientiously believe what they are putting forth.

#### Laissez-faire Is Ended

Professor E. H. Carr, who has the chair of International Politics in the University College of Wales, writing in one of the more recent of the excellent Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, says that the nineteenth-century principles of laissez-faire no longer hold good even for democracies in the sphere of opinion, any more than in the sphere of economics. "Just as democratic governments have been compelled to control and organize economic life in their territories in order to compete with totalitarian states, so they find themselves at a disadvantage in dealing with these states if they are not in a position to control and organize opinion. Recognition of this fact was rapidly growing in Great Britain even before the outbreak of war." It has to be borne in mind that mass propaganda is an entirely new element in warfare. So long as war was conducted by more or less autocratic rulers with the aid of small professional armies, whose maintenance threw no great strain on the economic machinery of their countries, it did not greatly matter what opinions concerning the causes and objects of the struggle were held by the masses of the people. But with the modern large-scale army, requiring to be supported by the economic efforts of a great part of the population, public opinion becomes as important as armaments; and other things being equal, the nation which maintains among its people the state of mind most favorable to energetic effort and sacrifice is the nation which will win in any long-drawn struggle.

Obviously, the state of mind which an enemy is most desirous of cultivating in the country against which it is fighting is the state of mind which feels that the war is not worth carrying on—that it is not a just war, that it will not be a successful war, or that even if successful it will not achieve results comparable with the sacrifices involved.

while on the other hand if it is abandoned the surrender will not involve undue hardships. Any nation at war is prepared to spend large sums of money and to risk the lives or liberties of a great many of its agents in order to produce this state of mind among the people with whom it is fighting. No person known to be an enemy agent would be permitted for one moment to carry on propaganda designed to produce this state of mind in the people of a belligerent country. But it is claimed in the name of democratic liberty that citizens who are not enemy agents, but who themselves sincerely hold these beliefs and are honestly in this state of mind, should be permitted to carry on the same propaganda without let or hindrance.

Thus, there are individuals and periodicals in Canada engaged in repeating, on every possible occasion and with the utmost vigor, all the arguments which are employed in the United States to convince Americans that they should not join in the present war. The purpose of their doing so is not to influence the American decision, as to which Canadian opinion can have very little weight, but to suggest that Canada, being another North American country, has no more business in this war than according to these arguments the United States has.

#### "Keep Us Out of War"

The dissemination of these arguments in the United States is perfectly legitimate, for the United States is not yet at war; Germany is not an enemy of the United States, in the strict belligerent sense, and there is no reason why American citizens should not seek to bring their fellow-Americans into that state of mind into which Germany is most anxious that they should be brought. But Germany is the enemy of Canada. The circulation in Canada of material of German or Russian origin, calculated to produce this state of mind, is rigidly forbidden. Why then should Canadian citizens be permitted, on the sole ground that they honestly feel and think that way, to circulate in Canada the very same ideas and suggestions as a German agent would be prevented from circulating? The effectiveness of such propaganda by Canadians is enormously greater than that of any propaganda of foreign origin. The Canadian knows how to talk to Canadians, the German—as is made ridiculously plain by the English-language broadcasts which Berlin is industriously sending to this country—does not know anything of the kind, and the propaganda material which he turns out never fails to smell of the English-German lexicon and of the midnight oil of some top-floor office in Dr. Goebbels' vast and populous building.

It is a favorite argument of those who hold that nothing should be suppressed in a democracy even in wartime, that if every point of view is given free expression, truth will ultimately emerge out of the conflict. But there is a serious flaw in this reasoning when applied to a period of war. It requires time for truth to emerge out of such a conflict, and during a war it is impossible to wait for it to emerge if meanwhile error is going to be even temporarily triumphant. A nation at war is a nation which has accepted the necessity of producing certain results before the enemy can prevent them from being produced. It cannot afford to have those results imperilled for the sake of the possible emergence of a truth which may not emerge until long after it has ceased to be of any value.

I travelled all over Russia, most of all in Siberia. Years before the Great War—many years before the Revolution, but when there was already trouble in Russia—I was in a Siberian village far in the north buying furs. I was doing very well buying good furs cheap. I was well financed. I knew where I could sell all I could buy and at a very good profit.

"But one day a small and very ordinary looking man spoke to me. 'You are a parasite,' he told me. 'You buy these furs from these poor people for a very low price because you know you can make a very large profit somewhere else. Some day these peasants will wake up and you will see then how much they hate you and your class!'

"I thought over what he said. I was very young, as I have told you. The more I thought the more I became ashamed of myself. So what did I do? I went out and I made a speech! I said to those peasants, 'I am a parasite. Here I am buying your furs at so low a price that you have nothing for your work. Why do you let me? Why don't you wake up and join with others and take the power to make yourself a better life?'

"Well, what happened? For three weeks I was thrown into prison—and you should see a Russian prison of those days! I had influence, of course. My family had money. So I was released.

"The man, you ask? Who was he? He was an exile. His name I found out afterwards was Ulianov. It was Lenin—a very great man. But Stalin—nyet!"

He smiled for a moment at his memory. "After that", he said, "after that I made no more speeches!

"Would you play bridge?"



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## THE HITLER WAR

### Will Mussolini Defy Nature?

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE are two Italies, just as there are two Germanies, only they are more readily distinguishable and much more evenly balanced. There is the Italy of Mussolini and Fascism and the Italy of the Vatican, the House of Savoy and Western liberal civilization. In this hour of agony the nation is being painfully wrenching between the two. Mussolini seeks to carry it into a war for national aggrandizement and the vindication of Fascism, the Vatican into a struggle for the very existence of Catholicism and Western culture against Nazi paganism and Bolshevik atheism. The people, for their part, like the Americans, the Swedes and a good few others, would rather not fight at all, except in absolute self-defence.

One can see in Italy more clearly than anywhere else the nature of the struggle which rends Europe, the deep ideological division, only comparable to the great religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries or the fight of liberalism against absolutism at the end of the eighteenth century. How aptly Macaulay's description of the latter period fits today and accounts for the Quislings and "fifth columns" in the European democracies and the dissenters and underground opposition groups in the totalitarian states. "No

man asked whether another belonged to the same country with himself, but whether he belonged to the same sect. Party-spirit seemed to justify and consecrate acts which, in any other times, would have been considered as the foulest treasons. The French emigrant saw nothing disgraceful in bringing Austrian and Prussian hussars to Paris. The Irish or Italian democrat saw no impropriety in serving the French Directory against his native government. So, in the sixteenth century, the fury of theological factions suspended all national animosities and jealousies. The Spaniards were invited into France by the League; the English were invited into France by the Huguenots."

**Virility of Young**

So it is that calculations of Italy's normal interests cannot prove that the Fascist Government will observe them, though they may very accurately reflect the disaster which may be brought upon the country by their flouting. Even arguments of Italy's strategical and economic vulnerability lack finality, because part of the Fascist "religion" is acceptance of the belief that the daring and virility of the "young" Fascist nations more than makes up for the stronger posi-

tion and greater resources of the "slow, effete" democracies. In spite of the fact that Italy's supreme interest for over 2000 years has been to hold the barbarians safely on the other side of the Alps, that her civilization and culture align her with our side in this struggle while her people instinctively dislike the Germans, that geography makes her supremely vulnerable to our seapower, which can not only close her harbors and cut off her colonies overseas but also stop eighty percent of her imports at Suez and Gibraltar, that she is totally lacking in the sinews of war, iron, oil and coal, which she can only obtain adequately from us and not from hard-pinned Germany—in spite of all these facts Mussolini nevertheless continues to display only admiration for Germany's "victories" and scorn for our "defeats" in his press, receives a German military mission, and shows every indication of shortly entering the field against us.

### Italian Price High

Is it possible that this is only Mussolini's latest and greatest attempt to blackmail us into paying him to stay out of the war? The utmost that I can conceive of our yielding to him at this moment would be improved status for Italians in Tunisia, a directorship on the Suez Canal board, and Jibuti. Would the Duce accept these at this moment of the Great Opportunity in cancellation of all his grandiose dreams? It is hardly likely. At a hazard I would place his price for neutrality now and ultimate participation on our side as condominium with France over Tunisia, an equal share with France and Britain in the management, policing and profits of the Suez Canal, cession by France of Jibuti and by Britain of Malta and possibly Cyprus, annexation of the Greek island of Corfu which he tried to grab in 1923, abrogation by the Entente of their alliance with Turkey, and allotment to Italy of financial credits at least as great as they allowed her. Considering Mussolini's well-known view of our fulfillment of the colonial section of the Treaty of London, by which Italy bought her way into the last war, and which Britain only belatedly and ingloriously settled in 1925 in East Africa, and France in 1935 through Laval's agreement to tolerate Italian expansion in Ethiopia, he would probably demand payment in advance this time. Can he really hope to force such concessions out of the Allies without war? Considering his reputation for realism I doubt if he is under any such illusion. That is why he is preparing to grab them.

As I understand Mussolini's position it is this: Everything he covets for his Mediterranean Empire is in British and French hands. He is opposed to Britain and France in the first place because he is the arch anti-democrat. He despises them for their feeble and ineffective opposition to his grab of Ethiopia and his three-year-old intervention in Spain. He is bitterly envious of their support of Turkey, with whom Italy has maintained a feud ever since she seized Tripoli and the Dodecanese from her in 1912, and whose strengthening represents a severe check to Italian ambitions in the Eastern Mediterranean. Finally he is furious at their policing of both entrances of the Mediterranean, their maintenance of bases in Malta and Corsica right under Italy's nose, their hold on Tunisia with its large Italian population and great strategic value, their occasional naval incursions into the Adriatic, which Italy considers her private preserve, and now their massing of a big Near Eastern Army squarely across Italy's communications with Ethiopia.

### Hatred of Russia

To the Duce an Anglo-French victory means the still further strengthening of this grip on the Mediterranean and the end of his dreams of Italian hegemony in that sea. But he apparently does not believe that Britain and France can win, certainly not with his weight thrown at the decisive moment in the scales against them. Why else has he kept himself in a position to resume close collaboration with Germany, after being jilted by Hitler for a flirtation with Stalin last Fall and scared almost to death at the prospect of Nazi-Soviet cooperation? For it must be kept in mind that the one policy Mussolini has consistently followed over the years is the exclusion of Russia from European affairs. He rigged up the Four Power Pact in 1933 to manage Europe without her, he fought to keep her out of Spain in 1936 and he refused to join in a three-cornered guarantee or partition of the Balkans with her in March 1940. With Russia out of the European Concert he can hold the balance of power between Germany and the Anglo-French Entente. And it is probably more Russia's retirement within herself since the settlement of the Finnish War, her rebuff by Finland and Turkey, and her stand-offishness with Germany rather than Ribbentrop's assurances that the flirtation with Stalin was only a temporary expedient and that Hitler's real affection was for Mussolini the whole time, that accounts for the Duce's renewed activity.

Germany's apparent need of him has persuaded him that he again holds the balance. Probably his ideal would be to see the war peter out with both sides weakened but neither overwhelmingly defeated, and Italy's balance position greatly strengthened. But if he undoubtedly prefers an Allied defeat to a German, it is not to be assumed that he is going to do anything for Germany's sake. Not

the least purpose of any grab which he might undertake in company with Hitler would be to keep at least so much territory out of Germany's hands and strengthen Italy against subsequent dealings with the Reich. That is, his motives would be much the same as Stalin's in grabbing Eastern Poland and the Baltic States, and Bessarabia if he can.

### No Grabbing Allowed

There are indications aplenty in the Fascist press that Mussolini considers that his historical moment has arrived. A great divvying-up of Europe is taking place and he is determined to cut Italy in on it. While Britain is occupied in Scandinavia and forced to keep watch at home against a Nazi aerial onslaught, and France is tied to the Rhine front by 150 German divisions,—is this not the time to act? This action could come in a number of ways. He could start modestly and within the comparative safety of the Adriatic by merely seizing the Dalmatian harbors, from Croatia to Corfu, declaring this coast an old Italian irredenta and disclaiming any entry into the war or any further ambitions. The excellent Reynaud has now given an explicit warning against such an adventure, however, telling Mussolini that a little grab means war with the Allies just as much as a big one.

Or, more likely, Mussolini might undertake a much larger move, closely co-ordinated with Germany and utilizing all the force of both countries. I doubt very much if this would be a common land offensive through Switzerland against France, and in any case after having seen the magnificent spirit and defensive preparations of the Swiss last summer I have no concern that the Italian armies could break through to their rendezvous and achieve any surprise here. Attack across their own Alpine border against France offers even less prospect of success, as the passes diverge and would allow the Italian forces to be destroyed in detail.

### Not a Blitzkrieger

The sort of action most to be expected from Italy would be a sudden aerial, submarine and torpedo-boat attack against the British and French naval units in the Mediterranean, simultaneous raiding of their naval bases and aerodromes, and perhaps a push across Albania to Salona and a double thrust in North Africa against Tunisia and Egypt, while Germany made mighty drive into the Lowlands. Although somehow Italy is not very convincing in the role of Blitzkrieger, such an attack in the Mediterranean might have been a formidable challenge to Britain and France five or six years ago. Since the Ethiopian crisis, however, their fleets have been on the alert and their bases immensely strengthened. Mussolini would be mad to count on the immediate success of any such attempt today, yet even more than Germany Italy would need a quick victory. Quite independent of any action in Scandinavia or on the Western Front, the Allies have naval and land forces in the Mediterranean and Red Sea area sufficient to quickly destroy or bottle up the Italian fleet, seize all Italian overseas possessions, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Eritrea, Libya and the Dodecanese and perhaps Albania as well, and clamp a tight blockade on Italy. The French, with the protection of the Maginot Line and the aid of Dutch, Belgian and British armies, might spare enough men for a diversion against Italy's Savoy front, and history shows many instances of conquest in this direction, favored by converging passes, if it shows none in the reverse direction.

### War Against Nature

Perhaps consideration of these things and more particularly of the following factors, may yet stay Mussolini's hand from driving Italy into a war which would seem to be against nature itself. 1. The doubt which the Norwegian campaign has cast on the ability of Italian aircraft to command the Mediterranean Narrows and deal with Allied battleships. 2. The reminder, so conveniently timed that it might have been intentional, through the bombardment of the Stavanger aerodrome by battleships at sea, of the extreme vulnerability of Italy's 5000-mile coast-line. 3. The freeing of further Allied warships for action in the Mediterranean through the virtual destruction of Germany's surface fleet. 4. The position of the Allied Near Eastern Army, at a secure distance from Italy's bombers yet ready for a quick move; it now seems evident that this force was planned and gathered with Italy in mind and not for an adventure in the Caucasus. 5. The recent reminder of Air Minister General Pricolo to the Fascist Chamber that in modern aerial war the key problem is plane replacement and that Italy's financial and industrial potential does not permit her to compete with the other great powers. He pointedly quoted Italy's air budget for the current year of 3.6 billion lira, only attained under great strain, together with France's air budget of 18.5 billion francs or at least five times as much. He did not mention Britain's spending.

We do not want to fight Italy, but if Mussolini is bound to have it we have no fear of the outcome, and after an initial period of embarrassment can even see advantages to having the Italian blackmail disposed of, a large leak in the blockade of Germany closed and a clear road opened to aid Yugoslavia and take any German Balkan move in the flank.

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# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## Sprinkling Salt on Mitch's Tail

BY POLITICUS

BEHIND the curtain of silence that hangs over the feud between Mitch Hepburn and Willie King there has been a good deal of jockeying since the federal elections. From no one in any position of importance has there been any statement to indicate the strong feeling that still exists between Ontario's chastened premier and the supporters of "I Know How" King. But there have been meetings held in dark places by the Ontario Kingites in their move to get rid of Mr. Hepburn.

Beyond all hatred of Mr. Hepburn by the Federal Liberals lies the one cardinal point in their belief. That is the conviction that Mitch is through. Definitely and absolutely through. From all parts of the province has come the word that Hepburn can never win again. And since he can't win, and because various association executives have been saying that the Hepburn supporters will not receive their nominations again when the time comes to choose standard-bearers for the next provincial election, the move to get rid of Mitch has reached official and important stages.

But as in all conspiracies, devious methods are being tried to reach the same end. There are in reality three groups opposed to Mr. Hepburn. None of the three is asking for Mr. Hepburn's resignation—that is, not yet. They have started with the demand for a meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association, which has not been convened since 1932.

The fact that there was little demand for a meeting of the Ontario Liberal party Association while Mitch was batting the Tories all over the place does not worry Mitch's opponents. But now that he had committed the unforgivable sin of opposing the Federal Liberal party and then losing, the demand for a meeting of the Association has become insistent.

### Three Groups Working

First of the three groups, and the really important one, is the caucus committee of the Liberal members from Ontario in the last parliament. The chairman of that committee is Billy Fraser, the tough scrapper from Northumberland. That committee has had at least two meetings to devise ways and means to get an Ontario Association meeting. Their policy has been, "Take it easy and watch you don't get your fingers burned."

The Fraser caucus committee, which does not include any new members of the House of Commons, wants a meeting of the Ontario Association, and is trying to get the Hon. Tim McQuesten, Mr. Hepburn's Minister of highways and chairman of the Ontario body, to call one. He'll only call one when Mitch is ready for one, if at all. That is, as long as Mr. McQuesten stays in the cabinet.

The second group is an offshoot of the first. Its complaint is that the first body is not moving fast enough. The result is that names are being signed to a petition by members of the Ontario Association asking that a meeting be called. There has been very little trouble getting those names. The riding executives are really mad. They have not cooled sufficiently since March 26.

The third group wants exactly the same results as the other two but its policy is to do nothing but wait and see. Its counsel is that Mitch will hang himself; that he can't be quiet much longer; that sooner or later he will break out in another rash and do the job himself without anyone's asking for it or sticking his chin out. For, despite all their courage gained with the overwhelming sweep in the election, no one of any fair-sized reputation wants to tangle with the former tin god. He may be losing his cunning but he may not, and no one wants to be the first to find out.

### Mr. McQuesten Decides

The stage is now set for the fight over the meeting of the Ontario Association. Mr. McQuesten had finally promised, after many shakings of the head, that he would let them know this week whether or not he would call a meeting. At the time of writing, which is Monday morning, none of the three anti-Hepburn groups has much hope for a yes from Mr. McQuesten, and for this reason. One of the local Liberal underlings in Hamilton has, without any pushing by the three groups, taken it on himself to go after Mr. McQuesten and Mr. Hepburn from the safety of the federal Liberal platform. And Mr. McQuesten told the press that there would be no meeting of the Association. It is quite possible that Mr. McQuesten might change his mind. Others of Mr. Hepburn's cabinet have done it; in particular the Hon. "Now I am, now I ain't" Nixon has given a first-class example of almost breaking his neck in doing a back somersault.

That is the situation at the time of writing, according to Politicus' sources. Those sources have been reliable in the past and there is no reason to guess that they are not in this case. And to check on the first source, Politicus spent parts of three days checking. The above story is the result.

Of course those same anti-Hepburn forces realize that unless Mr. Hep-

burn is willing to resign there is nothing they can do about it until the next session of the Legislature, when a vote of non-confidence would have to be passed to force the premier out. The idea of asking Mr. Hepburn to resign has also been toyed with by various members of the three groups. After all, Mitch's men asked W. E. N. Sinclair to resign his leadership when an important enough group thought he couldn't defeat the Henry administration. There is precedent. But Mr. Sinclair never was a Mitch Hepburn.

The old Mitch might well have said to his secretary: "Roy, take a letter," and then in front of assembled newspaper men dictated a demand for the resignation of another drag on his administration. That too wouldn't be new for Mitch. He did it twice in the same day in 1937 during the C.I.O. red herring when he got rid of Arthur Roebuck and Pte. David Croll the same way.

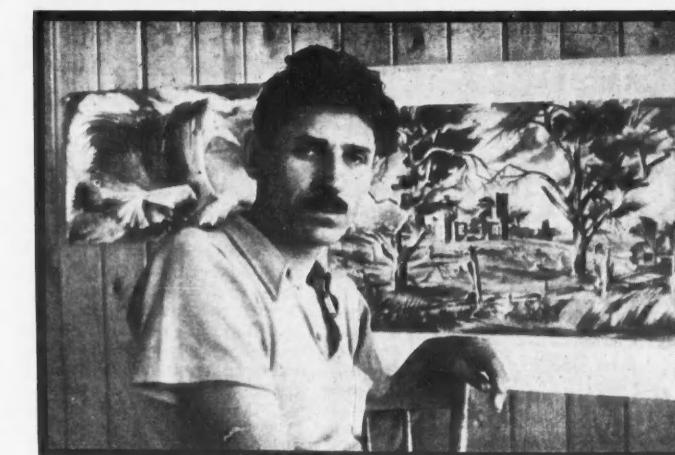
Yes, Mitch has slipped. But no important Liberal is going to try and bell the cat.

# ART

## Signal Honor

BY GRAHAM MCINNES

IT'S excellent news to hear that Carl Schaefer, perhaps the foremost of our younger landscape painters, has been awarded a special grant by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. Schaefer won the award



CARL SCHAEFER, from a photograph by William R. Cook

(the only one given to a creative artist) from a field of ninety-two entrants, and joins the other five Canadian recipients in proceeding to the U.S. to do special work in his own field. Schaefer will work for one year, starting July 1st, in the great farm belt in the Middle West, where he will make a special study of the American farmer and his environment. This is the first year the Guggenheim fellowships have been open to Canadians, and Schaefer is par-

ticularly well equipped to undertake the work which he has chosen.

Born at Hanover, Ont., in 1903, Schaefer, though he now lives in Toronto, has been close to the soil all his life. His father's people were farmers, who homesteaded crown land near Hanover, and Schaefer continually returns to the rolling hills of Bruce County; its farms and farmhouses, its fields and snake fences have become well known symbols in his wiry, well-knit landscapes. In Mis-

souri, Iowa and Illinois, he will be on familiar soil.

Schaefer came to Toronto in 1921, studied with Lismer and MacDonald, later with Harris and Jackson. He saw the early exhibitions of the Group of Seven and accepted that tradition as a starting point for his own work. Later, he gained valuable craft skill as apprentice to a church decorator, and worked with J. E. H. MacDonald on the decoration of the Claridge Apartments and the Concourse Building in Toronto. He first exhibited with the group in 1938.

Since 1930 Schaefer has been an art instructor at Toronto's Central Technical School, and was for some years instructor at Hart House. Recently, he has conducted art classes at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont. Schaefer is President of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color, Vice-President of the Canadian Group of Painters, and an active member of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art. His work hangs in the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and in many private collections, notably those of Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey, J. S. McLean and Douglas Duncan.

Schaefer has already made a unique contribution to Canadian landscape art, and there is no doubt that a whole year of full-time painting (the first, by the way, in his entire life) will broaden and enrich not only his own work, but Canadian art itself.

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## THE B.C. LETTER

### Planting Forests For the Future

BY P. W. LUCE

THOUSANDS of years ago Nature scattered pine cones and fir seedlings over the great expanse of territory that is now British Columbia. Trees grew and multiplied until vast forests covered the land, providing shelter for game and logwood for the meagre wants of the primitive inhabitants. The first white men to glimpse this wealth of timber declared there were enough trees here to supply the needs of man for all time to come.

Loggers operated on this assumption for fifty years or more, but far-seeing and public-spirited men finally managed to convince them that nothing is eternal, and that unless immediate steps were taken to secure a measure of reforestation there would hardly be a merchantable spruce or fir standing on the site of centuries-old forests by the time the second millennium of Christianity had run its course.

Grudgingly at first, then more and more willingly as they came to realize that the dwindling stands of timber were rapidly approaching that

condition when the law of diminishing returns would force them out of business, the bigger concerns cooperated with the government in protecting forests from fire and in leaving their worked-out limits in such a shape that young trees would have a fair chance of reaching maturity in the course of time.

Natural growth, however, could not keep pace with logging. So the government established a nursery on the Pacific Highway, about twenty miles east of Vancouver, from which it is planned to move 6,000,000 fir, spruce, and cedar seedlings to denuded forest grounds every year, starting in 1942, when the nursery beds will be at full capacity for the first time. As the annual cut of conifers in British Columbia approximates 6,000,000 annually, there will be a constant balance between removals and renewals, but it will be forty or fifty years before these seedlings have grown to marketable size. They will not be allowed to grow to rival the

giant trees of today, some of which are sixteen feet in diameter, for the lumbermen can not afford to wait the two or three hundred years required to attain such a girth.

The first seedlings to leave the nurseries, 350,000 firs, have been planted in Sayward Forest, near Campbell River on Vancouver Island. By the end of the year another 900,000 young trees will have been laboriously rooted in this district.

The Green Timbers nursery was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but the authorities are so well satisfied with results that a second nursery is to be established at Campbell River this year, with about 4,500,000 seeds going into beds as a starter. Most of these propagated trees will be set out where the disastrous fire of 1938 swept a great swath of Vancouver Island clear of all vegetation. They are planted about 1000 to the acre, depending on the nature of the land and the number of stumps cumbering the ground from earlier logging. Fir stumps take thirty or forty years to rot out.

but cedars that were cut sixty years ago are just as tough as the day they were felled.

#### Lions Weigh a Ton

Sea lions have long been a pest in Pacific Coast waters. There is a difference of opinion as to how much damage they do to fishermen's nets and gear, and how much salmon they destroy in a season, but all experts agree that it is too much. These great brutes—some of the bulls weigh a ton—find themselves entangled in a net in their chase after salmon, and they are said to be capable of upsetting a small boat in their struggle for freedom. Certain it is that the net is a sad wreck by the time they get through, as they eventually do.

Stirred to action by repeated complaints from fishermen, the Dominion Department of Fisheries some years ago organized killing expeditions or rookeries in Queen Charlotte Sound and off the north coast of Vancouver Island, and thousands of animals have been slaughtered with machine guns as they basked on the rocks or sported in the green waters. Last summer 1728 bulls and cows were killed on the Haycocks rookeries alone. The bag at other rookeries where sea lions used to foregather in large numbers was comparatively small. There will be another punitive expedition this summer.

Many efforts have been made to utilize the sea lion commercially, but with indifferent success. The fur has no value, and though the hides can be tanned into leather good enough for light gloves, purses, brief cases, and similar articles, there is no shortage of this kind of leather from other and more easily obtainable sources. Indians formerly used the bladders to attach to whale harpoons so that the course of a wounded whale might be followed, and the tusks were prized for ornaments, but the meat didn't appeal even to Siwash who had a decided fancy for fish that had seen its best days and who licked their chops over rancid oil and cod-liver fat.

#### Embryo Journalists

The Surrey Leader, published in the Fraser Valley and one of British Columbia's most important weekly newspapers, recently surrendered its editorial chair to the boys and girls of the Surrey High School and let them bring out a regular edition that certainly turned out to be a surprise and a credit to all concerned. With a minimum of supervision by some of the teachers and possibly a bit of technical advice from the regular editorial staff, the embryo journalists wrote more than 20,000 words of text and assembled 150 photographs, sold enough advertising to defray the extraordinary costs of the issue, and boosted the circulation to an all-time high.

There are 475 students at the Surrey school, and the average age is seventeen. Most of them come from farm homes, and quite number have to obtain gainful employment during holidays to enable them to complete their education.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the feature articles do not lay heavy stress on youth and its place in modern life. The boys and girls concentrated on old-timer stuff, so that the High School issue is virtually a history of the municipality of Surrey for the past sixty years. The youngsters probably had a lot of fun finding out how grandpa and grandma lived way back in the horse and buggy days when the roads were corduroy, the lamps were kerosene, and plodding ox teams turned furrows on fields now plowed by tractors.

#### A Polyglot School

Strathcona School, Vancouver, claims the proud distinction of being Canada's most important melting pot. Its colloquial title of "The School of All Nations" is a slight exaggeration, but that is only because all nations are not represented in this city. When there are more nationalities available, Strathcona School will be their meeting place.

Situated in the east end and catering to the educational needs of its polyglot population, this establishment has 1400 pupils. Of these 650 are Japanese, 300 Chinese, and 150 Italian, but this is not a precise indication of the racial distribution of the district, as the Japanese families are much larger than the others, though neither the Chinese nor the Italians practice birth control to any noticeable degree.

The English, who come next in numerical strength after the Italians, can muster only 40 representatives. Following are the Canadians, with 36, Yugo-Slavians and Ukrainians, 26, Polish, 25, Russians, 22, Americans, 20, and so on down the line to the Welsh and the Bohemians, who number one each.

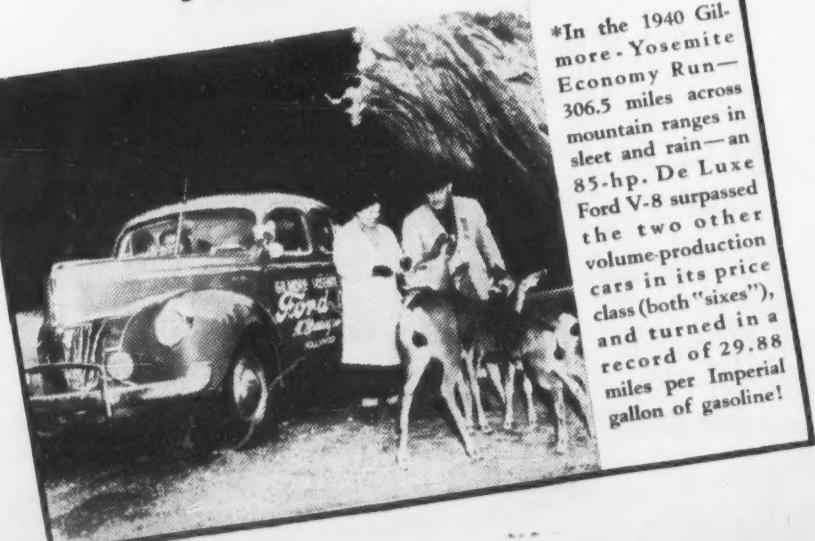
All told, there are 31 countries represented. Eleven different races are in the fourteen-piece orchestra, and eighteen nationalities in the school choir of twenty-six voices. The president of the school council is a Japanese girl, the vice president a negress, the secretary an Italian, and the treasurer a Chinese. A Ukrainian and a Canadian are on the council.

Russians and Finns, Germans and Poles, Chinese and Japanese, all get along nicely together in spite of conflicts between their peoples. They don't scrap about wars; they have more important juvenile affairs over which to scrap, and they do it right heartily.

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## How Great Britain Lives

BY SIR RONALD DAVISON

AS I write this article here in London, I have a picture in my mind of a multitude of quiet, friendly people, in the many lands of the British Empire, who are thinking more than ever, nowadays, about life in the Old Country.

They have probably never lived in England themselves, and they have never had time to study text books about British social conditions. So I am going to try and set down here a few easy economic facts, which give just an outline of the social picture—not the war picture in particular, but the scene as it was in days of peace. Actually the stress of war has brought little or no change as yet.

First of all I want to dispose of a misconception about us which is fairly common in the minds of our friends overseas. They still talk of Britain's social order as if it were aristocratic and rather old-fashioned, being divided into a hereditary governing class and the "common people," into rich and poor, with an unbridged gulf between them.

I should explain at this point that during the last two years the number of Britain's people earning wages in employment has exceeded all previous records.

There were before September 1939 over 2,000,000 more people employed for wages than in 1935. Today the increase is probably 4,000,000, including the defence forces. That is a large increase and it is only partly due to warlike preparations and government orders. At the same time the unemployment figure of more than 1,000,000 looks high, but the fact is that, under Britain's curious statistical system, we count as unemployed some hundreds of thousands of men and women and young persons who are either not really available for work or are only passing from one intermittent job to another.

All these people take good care to sign the registers at the Employment Exchanges, because that signature is the indispensable preliminary to several different kinds of social payments or benefits.

I estimate that in these days over 600,000 people are signing the Unemployed Register who should not

be counted as unemployed in the strict sense of the word.

In 1940 Britain is obviously beginning to suffer from a shortage of labor in certain occupations, especially among engineering craftsmen. We could do with any number of them, both for our war industries and in our mechanised Army and Air Force.

Many elderly workers remain on the unemployed registers and continue to draw "Doles" of various kinds, but they are, most of them, unfitted for hard work or incapable of learning new jobs. Their working days are really over.

During the last few years, much more attention has been paid to the health and fitness of the nation, particularly the younger members of it. There has also been a movement for providing all workers and their children with better holidays.

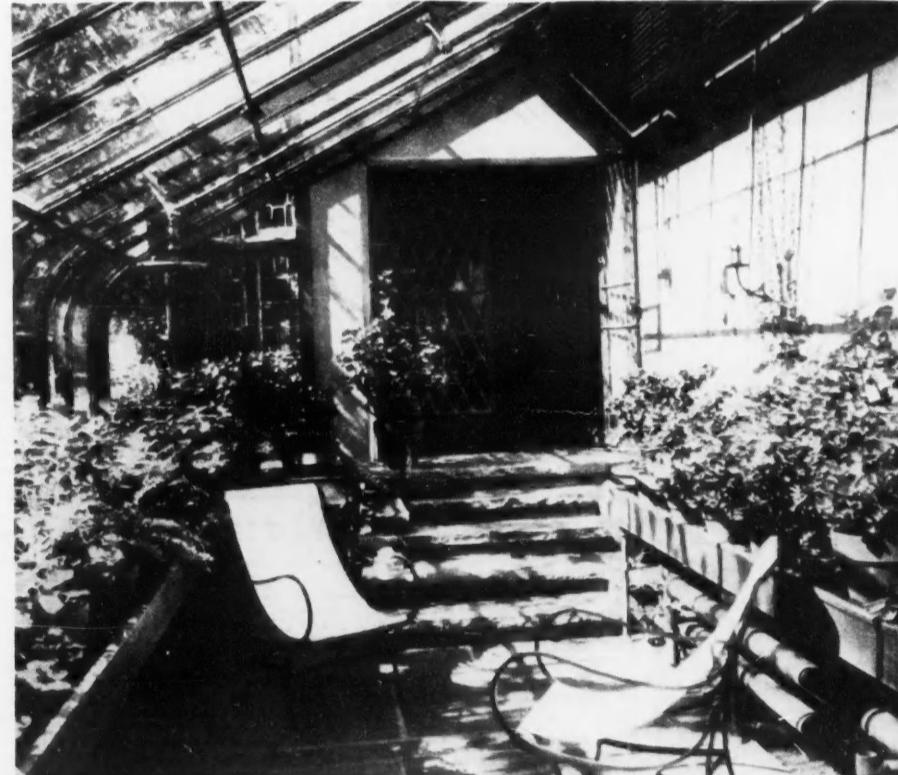
The effect upon the young is excellent, but it is even more marked upon the married couples.

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Both these great national insurances have had a hard struggle, but owing to the great recovery in employment since 1935, both are now going strong and are providing improved benefits to English workers.

Employers, workers and the State each pay their share of the contributions. National Health Insurance guarantees to the workers free medical attention, other than hospital and specialist service, together with six months of sick pay. There are also

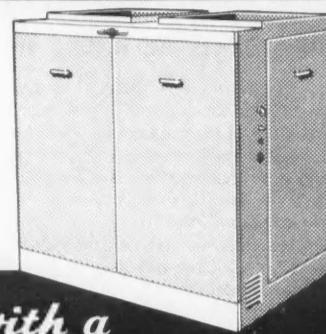
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## THE BOOKSHELF

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### Crisis in Cape Cod

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

CONVERSATION, by Conrad Aiken. \$2.75.

CONRAD AIKEN'S "Conversation" should really have been a long lovely poem about Cape Cod, with most of the conversation left out. For almost everything in "Conversation" that seems freshly and urgently felt has to do with the Cape; its landscape, its moonscapes, its bright foggy shifting weather. The Cape is solid and vivid and sensuously realized. But the people are jangled city folk who seem to have no real place in that bright complacent landscape.

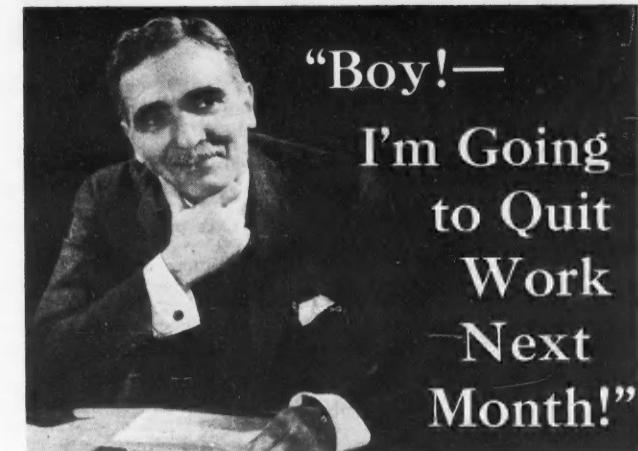
They are Timothy Kane, an unsuccessful artist, Enid, his lovely, green-eyed, fretful wife, Buzzer, their three-year-old (who is charming), and Jim Connor, a character who oddly combines the hobbies of Raffles and Maecenas, robbing department stores of thousand-dollar furs in order to support a colony of Greenwich Village artists. His artists themselves are a scratch lot, shrill, perverse, incompetent, for Jim Connor it seems has a better eye for negotiable pelts than he has for painters. On the whole Enid's objections to her husband's friends wouldn't have seemed unreasonable if it had been rooted in anything but Back Bay snobbery.

"Conversation" is a novel of domestic crises. Enid and Timothy quarrel as married folk do, about everything but their unacknowledged sense of disengagement with each other. Timothy is fresh from an affair with Nora—"dear delightful humorous Nora"—and Enid has no humor, only beauty and a sort of angry faithfulness. So they bicker about the butcher's bill and the new cess-pool and the dish-drying and Timothy's low social tastes and Enid's Boston gentility. It is the authentic conjugal language of estrangement, but it gives the novel a nagging reiterative quality. The conversation of Jim Connor's transplanted Greenwich Village group has the same dispirited tone, for Jim Connor's bohemians are a faded crew, too limited and too specious to rise above a note of sour jeering.

BY J. V. McAREE

DARTS being such a favorite recreation in English public houses it was inevitable that sooner or later the game would play an important part in a murder mystery. That mystery is "Death at the Bar," by Ngaoi Marsh (Collins \$2). It is not one of her best efforts because the reader will find it difficult to find much sympathy for any of the characters. It is written with Miss Marsh's usual skill, which however, seems to be considerably less than that of some of the darts experts. . . . If the late Thorne Smith had written a detective story it would have been much like "The Wedding Guest Sat on a Stone" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) although the actual author is Richard Shattuck. It is extremely bawdy and the amount of drinking that goes on from morning to night is enough to give even the reader a slight attack of delirium tremens. It is a pretty hilarious performance, though the murder itself is treated with the proper gravity. We do not recall having read so really comical a story that is dipped in blood. . . . John Webb, the hero of "No Mourners Present" by F. G. Presnell (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25) is a tough

attorney in the Perry Mason tradition, just as handy with a gun as with a writ. The story is exciting enough, but the author makes the mistake of thinking readers will be as interested in the home life of the Webbs as with the main murder plot. He seems to be more than a little in love with Ann, the dumb wife of John, and is also guilty of some annoying mannerisms. The story would be considerably improved if Webb refrained from "grinning" on every second page and smiled for a change. He is also addicted to shrugging his shoulders to an extent that will cause the fastidious reader to raise his eyebrows inquiringly.



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### BOOK OF THE WEEK

#### Red Wheels Rolling

BY W. S. MILNE

CHAD HANNA, by Walter D. Edmonds. McClelland and Stewart, \$2.75.

LIFE on the Erie Canal a hundred years ago has been the subject of several of Mr. Edmonds' stories. In this novel, the canal provides incidental background for a story of circus life in the days when the wagons used to be mired in the muddy roads of upper New York state. Chad Hanna, the hero, is presented in the opening scenes as a sort of Huckleberry Finn, of uncertain parentage, who does odd jobs around a canal-bank tavern. His fondness for horses, and some trouble he gets into in helping an escaped slave along the Underground for Canada, propel him into the ranks of the circus roustabouts, but his horse-sense and his stock of new ideas soon make him a rather important member of the troupe.

The remainder of the book is concerned with the ups and downs—chiefly downs—of Huguenein's Grand and Only Universal Circus. In spite of the impressive title, the circus is really a very third-rate affair, and fallen on evil days. A much more powerful organization, with a real elephant, is trying to run it off the road, and to compete with the elephant, Huguenein's has only Oscar, a despicable old lion, who dies during the tour. However, Chad has them exhibit the carcass at the next five stops, and they do quite well charging the yokels ten cents to enter the cage with the corpse. Unfortunately the weather gets too warm, and Oscar has to be buried. The circus goes

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## THE BOOKSHELF

### The Wife of Schumann

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CLARA SCHUMANN: A Romantic Biography, by John N. Burk. Macmillan. \$3.50.

**A**BOUT 20 years ago I was sitting at a piano recital by Ernest Hutcheson, with Edwin R. Parkhurst, who became a music critic in Toronto in 1872 and followed that calling for over 50 years. Mr. Hutcheson played an unfamiliar little work by Beethoven, which I had never heard, and I mentioned that fact to my colleague. "I haven't heard it for a long time either," he said. "Schumann's wife used to play it well." His casual remark made me gasp, because Robert Schumann seemed almost as remote as Haydn. We have had other reminders that the composer was linked with our time, in the fact that two of his daughters, old unmarried ladies, died in Switzerland within the past two or three years, but they must have been very small children when their father died in 1856.

A considerable number of books have been written about Clara Wieck Schumann, who outlived her husband four decades and died in 1896 at the age of 77, and was a public pianist from 1832 to 1887. She was entitled to fame in her own right, because she was not only one of the finest interpreters of the music of Beethoven, but as the inspiration of two men of genius, her husband and Johannes Brahms. The latter, though but 14 years her junior, was to all intents and purposes her adopted son. The Schumanns had discovered his genius in 1853 when he was a poor, self-taught lad of 20, and it was through their influence and enthusiasm that he attained recognition. Young Brahms was with Schumann in the months before the latter's death, when his reason had departed, and, to support her brood of children, Clara Schumann had to be absent concertizing.

In all "Love Stories of the Composers", the romance of Robert Schumann and Clara Wieck is related. Nearly all the more beautiful of his lyrics were inspired by his love for her. Scores of them were composed within the year in which, after many obstacles, he was accepted as her future husband. At the time of their marriage in 1840, though she was but 21, she had already for eight years been celebrated. Despite this fact, their marriage of 16 years was one of ideal happiness, and she never really recovered in spirit from the tragedy of his end. The guidance and development of the genius of young Brahms then became a solace to her. It is evidence of her remarkable discernment, that, when he was but a lad, who had never composed a bar for orchestra, she recorded in her diary that his genius would only find its full expression in orchestral compositions of the larger order.

**T**HIS author of this romantic biography, John N. Burk, is a man of wide musical scholarship who has won fame as author of program notes for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has had recourse not only to the many books written about the Schumanns, and the countless memoirs in which Clara's name appears, but to her own letters and diaries. She was a clear and pungent writer, of fine critical perceptions, and recorded many colorful observations on her contemporaries. Thus, in this book we get a picture of European musical life during years when German cities were still genial fountains of civilization. When we compare her pictures of the life of Leipzig, and Dresden a century ago with

### Tragic Prague

BY KENNETH MILLAR

**A STRICKEN FIELD**, by Martha Gellhorn. Collins. \$2.75.

**H**AVING covered the war in Spain, Martha Gellhorn was sent to Prague after Munich but before Anschluss. The things she saw stirred her to deep anger, which presses out from the pages of this book: men and women and children from the Sudetenland, homeless and wandering on the roads; Social Democrats fleeing to Prague from the unleashed Henleinists, only to be sent back by the paralyzed Czech government; the Gestapo working in Prague even before the city came officially under the Reich, hunting and torturing and killing the German Communists who had found brief refuge in Czechoslovakia. Unable to write about these things in her articles, Martha Gellhorn made a novel out of them.

"A Stricken Field" chronicles the experiences in Prague of Mary Douglas, an American journalist (obviously Martha Gellhorn herself), during a few days of October, 1938. One should say "perceptions" rather than "experiences," because the real story is not about Mary Douglas. It is what she sees and hears that matters: atrocities in the Sudetenland, frightened people on the streets of Prague, the ultimate despair of refugees who cannot stay where they are but who have nowhere to go. The story of Mary Douglas' friend Rita gradually emerges from this record of general misery and despair, as the central theme of the novel. Rita is a German Communist released from prison in Germany, who has been working for the Communist refugees in Prague for five months. She has found perfect happiness with her lover Peter, another young German Communist. But the Gestapo comes, the Party is forced underground, and Peter is captured by the Gestapo and tortured



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### Failure of a Mission

"There has been no more crushing indictment of the folly of Nazi Germany than this record. It is bound to take its place as one of the indispensable memoirs of our time." —Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in the *New York Times*.

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**MARY:** "Did your 'head rule your heart' when you proposed to me?"

**JIM:** "Positively! Being beautiful and sweet-tempered and a grand pal were only secondary considerations . . ."

**MARY:** "You brute! I fell for *you* the first time I saw you!"

**JIM:** "Honey, that just shows *my* head ruled your heart because I'd just bought a new Stetson that day and . . ."

**MARY:** "I see, Darling, but have you forgotten that *I* was wearing a Stetson too?"

**JIM:** "I certainly have not — but then I've always admired your good taste, first in hats and now in husbands!"

**MARY:** "Oooo! I see where Stetson makes a triangle out of our lives for from now on it's going to be a 'must' on our family budget!"

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## The Challenge To Liberty

BY VISCOUNT HALIFAX

No more impressive statement of the claim of the Allied cause to the support of youth in all parts of the world has yet been made than that presented by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax in the address which he delivered in his dual capacity of Foreign Secretary and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. What Lord Halifax has to say to the young men of that university is equally applicable to intelligent and educated young men and young women in every part of the British Commonwealth, and we are glad to be able, with the co-operation of the Oxford University Press, to present all the essential portions of the address in our columns. The Press will publish it in full in June under the title "Challenge to Liberty."

NO GENERATION has the right to lay the cause of all its ills upon the shoulders of its predecessor, for no one age-group of men has the monopoly of vision. We are all men and women of our particular time and particular environment. We are all subject to the limitations of human weakness and fallibility.

You may think that Western culture is falling into darkness because it deserves no better fate. You may think indeed that these times earn the title of one of the most remarkable poems of our day and conclude that Europe is indeed "the waste land." I would go some long way with you in agreement with this judgment. I think that the existence of war in Europe today is a sign of failure, or of something more than failure, in our Western civilization. When I consider that we—who hate war—are driven to the use of force; that you are asked to be the instruments of this force, in maintaining against bitter and evil attack the first principles upon which European life has hitherto been based, the darkness that hangs over Europe seems to me something which Milton might have described as darkness visible. Moreover, I am appalled—there is no easier word for it—by one fact above all. This "waste land" in which we live, this European civilization in which the lamps are burning dim, has not been brought to its present pass merely by the mistakes, the pride, and the selfishness of an older generation.

### Youth Sustains Movement

What has, for example, been the driving force behind the Nazi movement in Germany? It has been German youth. Deliberately deprived as they have been of the elements of true judgment, it is they who made the movement and who still sustain it. Their point of view stands in stark opposition to yours. They do not understand your way of thinking. Your ideals mean nothing to them. They have their own ideals, which to our minds are distorted and deformed, but for which hundreds of thousands of them are prepared without a moment's hesitation to sacrifice their lives. There is what seems an impenetrable barrier dividing you from them, which somehow will have to be broken down if the youth of Eur-

ope is to avoid living always in this waste land, and if the European temple of civilization is to deserve our civilization to a desert of the soul. That evil force is at work in a period of human history in which change has been so sudden as to bring grave confusion of thought to give more favorable conditions for the Devil's work. It is, of course, true that the world never stands still, but there are times when the flywheel races, and you and I live in such a time today. You have never lived in any other. Your world has been influenced, whether you acknowledge it or not, by what I must take leave to term the inhuman conception of the so-called economic man. There has been a tendency for great thinkers, who have analysed the social and moral values on which the human community has been built, to stress the need for finding the perfect system. There has been a tendency to explain all history and humanity in economic instead of in human terms. Christianity, on the other hand, has rather made its end the perfection of the individual, in the conviction that here, too, lay the secret of life for all society. And this emphasis upon the ideal system, instead of the ideal individual, has not helped the development of the human character. Yet fundamentally men today remain much the same men as they were yesterday. They may be better informed, but they are not necessarily wiser. They wish to emancipate themselves from artificial conventions, but they are not more free from the dangers and pitfalls which caused those conventions to be accepted.

Do not let me overstate the case. I am far from thinking that the wounds inflicted on our civilization need be mortal. But I do think that we are fighting for its life; and inasmuch as that life finally depends upon the ideals that inspire it, I think we have no choice but to resist and defeat by force the attack to which those ideals—yours as well as mine—are now exposed.

### Force — Evil and Good

I know that it is said by men of high principle that force in itself, if not an evil thing, has a value only negative. I think this is an exaggeration. Most truly it is that force cannot of itself exorcize the evil spirits that enter and deprave the hearts of men. But when these evil spirits invoke force for the prosecution of their purpose, and the struggle is thus joined in the physical arena, it is only by force on the battle-ground, thus chosen that the evil can be resisted. Nor can I doubt that if under what I must hold to be a one-sided and mistaken interpretation of our Lord's teaching we refrain on principle from replying in kind to the use of force, we may be surrendering to extinction the most sacred causes for which we stand to posterity as guardians and trustees. Thus force, by resisting the destructive power of evil and guarding the field in which good can work, can render positive service which can be given in no other way. As I see this problem which is today so tragically forced upon our thought, it is the spiritual motive, alike in national as in individual action, on which judgment has to be passed. Always it is the spirit behind the application of force which makes or mars its value. And we may assuredly hope that the same spirit, which gives the physical and moral courage to defend the menaced values of life today, will avail us when we come through the valley of dark decision to the work of reconstruction.

Here I come back again to the idea of "the waste land." I do not believe that the descent from man to animal is easy.

those older than yourselves are pledged. But in substance I fancy they will not greatly differ.

Many of you, perhaps most of you, are preparing to take your place before long in the ranks of the fighting forces, and you have every right to put the question, "What is it that we are to fight for, and what prospect is there that we shall in the end secure the better world for which the fight is waged?" I have done my best here and elsewhere—as have others—to weigh what is involved in the present conflict. Its issue, as I believe, will affect profoundly the whole future of mankind, for what is here at stake is whether the nations that desire peace must perpetually be faced with war, if they are not prepared to accept any settlement that force may seek to impose upon them. And so, except for those—a tiny fraction of our people—who would for whatever reason feel that we had been wrong to embark upon this war at all, I cannot conceive of doubt arising as to the duty of bracing our resolution until, so far as it may be humanly possible to do so, we have secured the world against a repetition of this ordeal.

### Nazi Racial Doctrine

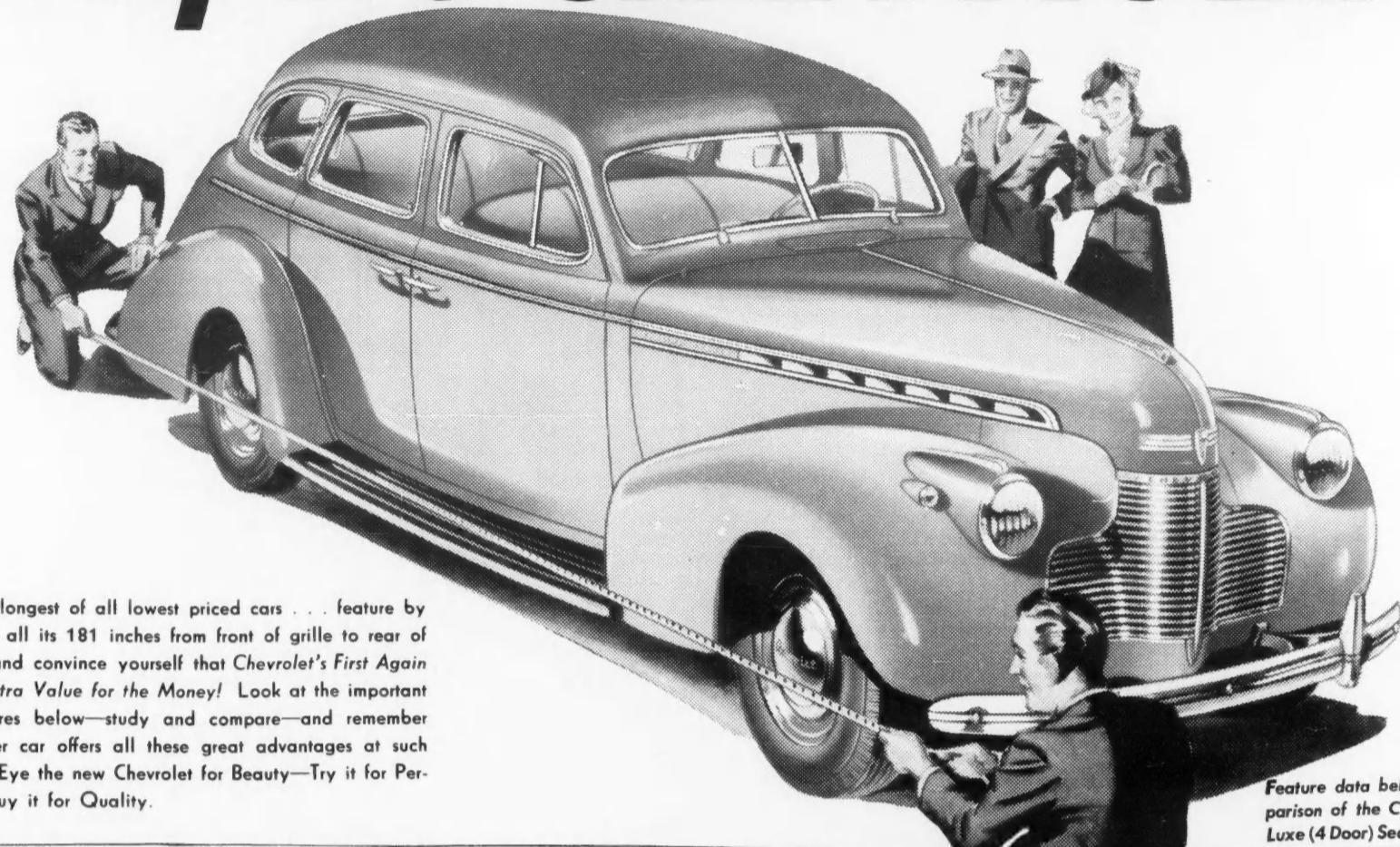
I have said that the real conflict of ideas is between youth and youth, and that the beliefs of German youth, nurtured in Nazi doctrines, are in stark opposition to your own. We should gravely err if we were to rate lightly the strength and reality of their beliefs. The racial doctrine, as interpreted in the Nazi creed, may be, and in my view is, sheer primitive nonsense; and we are no more prepared to admit German superiority of race than we are concerned to assert our own. If that were all, it would not greatly matter, but when this doctrine is invoked in justification of the oppression of other races, it becomes a crime against humanity.

Not only does it deny the corporate claim to liberty of men and women organized in national societies, but it refuses the much more fundamental claim of men and women to the free expression of human personality, which rests upon the eternal value of every human soul. True pride of race may be tested by the behavior of its possessors towards their own fellow citizens and towards others. It will forbid conduct to individuals of which they should be ashamed in their private lives. It is thus evidently something far removed from the ideal of a race which by the German philosophy of today is called to stamp out the civilization of another. Between these two conceptions there is a great gulf fixed. The German race, under its present rulers, is betraying both itself and the greater whole of which it is part, and to whose progress it might, and ought to, be making its own distinctive contribution. And the real tragedy of that betrayal, as it affects the German youth, is the enlistment of the honorable instincts of self-sacrifice and devotion in the service of a crudely materialist philosophy. Until these false creeds are abjured, and replaced by a wider toleration, they must continue to excite resistance. The future of humanity must not be left in the hands of those who would imprison and enslave it.



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Feature data below based on comparison of the Chevrolet Special De Luxe (4 Door) Sedan illustrated above.

## INCH BY INCH...FEATURE BY FEATURE...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Positive crank-controlled No-Draft Ventilation	Ventilator drip shields and rain deflectors	Front doors open full width	Convenient front seat adjustment	Two arm rests in front for comfort	Spacious luggage capacity 18.9 cu. ft.	Convenient trunk compartment light	Self-releasing trunk door support	Comfortable rear seat foot rest	All-window safety visibility—total glass area, 2,315.3 sq. in.	Two windshield wipers clean full half circle	Full pressure hydraulic brakes, quadro action, self-energizing
Push type	None	Yes	Lower, less convenient	No	14.9 cu. ft.	No	No	Small recess	Total glass area 2,161.1 sq. in.	Yes	Not self-energizing double action only

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Separate parking brake acts on both rear wheels	Instrument panel safety hood lock	Automatic door locks (push button type)	Convenient horn ring on steering wheel	Six bolts rigidly hold rear wheels to flanged axle	Heavily reinforced Fisher Body, all steel Turret Top	Famous 85 h.p. valve-in-head engine	Individually-cooled cylinders for long life	Under-hood battery, easy to service	Vacuum Power Shift supplies 80% shifting effort	Smooth action Tiptoe-matic clutch	Independently mounted front-wheels (Knee-Action), unit construction
Yes	None	No—must be locked with key	No	Wheels held by key, nut and cotter pin only	Shell type top, no reinforcing top bows	85 h.p. L-head	Yes	Yes	All hand effort	Multi-coil spring type requires greater pedal pressure	Transverse type

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rear spring mounting rubber cushioned	Shock-proof steering, with rubber insulated Pitman arm	Hypoid rear axle for lower mounting of body	Headlights blended into top of fenders	Dual horns mounted behind radiator grille (throw sound ahead)	Attractive durable chrome-plated body hardware	Smartly styled stainless steel window mouldings	Large glove compartment has lock, clock and light	Accessible tool-kit well, in trunk	Sturdy gravel deflector built-in under body	Substantial construction; shipping weight, 3,010 lbs.	"Longest of the lot" Overall length, front of grille to rear of body, 181 inches
No rubber cushion	Not rubber insulated	Spiral bevel gears only	Set low in fenders (exposed to damage)	Under hood	Lacquer only	None	No light	Yes	None	2,953 lbs.	180 inches

No rubber cushion	Not rubber insulated	Yes	Set low in fenders (exposed to damage)	Under hood	Nickel only	None	No lock, no clock, no light	No provision in trunk	Ledge only between bumper and body	2,956 lbs.	180½ inches
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## McColl-Frontenac Profits And Sales at Record High

**Net Earnings \$1.05 on Common Shares**

**J. A. Wales presents statement on completion of first full year as President of Company**

J. A. Wales, president of the company, speaking on behalf of the directors, said, in part, as follows:

"Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith your Company's twelfth annual report, together with the balance sheet as at January 31st, 1940 and the profit and loss statement and surplus account of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited and its Canadian subsidiary companies for the past months, and ending on that date. In addition, your Directors are submitting herewith separately the balance sheets, profit and loss statements, and surplus accounts of the Frontenac Pipe Line Company and the Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited. These companies are both wholly-owned subsidiaries and are shown in your Company's balance sheet under the item of 'Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies outside of Canada'. They are the only subsidiary companies outside of the Dominion of Canada in which your Company has an interest.

"Profits from operations, and income from investments of your Company and its Canadian subsidiary companies amounted to \$3,410,213.08 as compared with \$2,726,551.77 for the previous year, an increase of \$683,661.31. Net profits available for dividends on the preferred and common stocks after deduction of bond interest, bank charges and mortgage interest, and provision for depreciation, doubtful accounts, amortization of bond discount, and income taxes amounted to \$1,265,743.60, as compared with \$761,656.86 for the previous year, an increase of \$504,086.74. After deduction of the preferred stock dividend of \$471,256.50, there remains a balance of \$794,487.10, equivalent to \$1,053 on the 754,546 shares of common stock outstanding on January 31st, 1940, as compared with \$0.376 per share for the previous year on the 666,783 shares of common stock then outstanding.

"The increase in net profit was obtained notwithstanding the fact that again lower prices were received for your Company's products, and was due to somewhat lower costs for crude oil and substantial reductions in operating, marketing, and overhead expenses. Interest charges alone were reduced to \$522,793.51 as compared with \$740,292.20 for the previous year; the savings of \$217,508.69 being the result of the Company's stand financing the previous year. In Canadian prices of gasoline and other refined products were increased towards the end of the year, but these increases did not offset the lower prices prevailing during the earlier part of the year and have only been sufficient to take care of increased costs resulting from the war; these being chiefly the exchange premium on United States currency, higher ocean freight rates, and war risk insurance.

"Balance at credit of earned surplus account amounted to \$3,181,629.07, as compared with \$2,285,636.95 for the previous year, an increase of \$895,992.12. Capital surplus account of \$28,000.00 shows a decrease of \$94,200.00, as compared with \$122,200.00 for the previous year and is a result of the Company's policy of periodically cancelling by supplementary letters patent the Company's preferred stock purchased for redemption in accordance with the sinking fund provision. During the year the \$300,000.00 of 3 per cent serial bonds maturing on October 1st, 1939 were redeemed and cancelled. The balance owing to subsidiary companies outside of Canada was reduced from \$239,644.66 to \$4,280.27.

"During the year \$761,877.48 was spent on fixed assets for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the Company's refining and marketing facilities, but the net increase in amounts shown on the balance sheet amounts to only \$377,239.56, after giving effect to the customary write-offs.

"Provision for depreciation made during the year amounted to \$1,135,925.97, as compared with \$982,175.83 for the previous year. This brings total depreciation reserve after write-offs to \$6,397,942.85, a net increase of \$751,288.05.

"Investments in and advances to subsidiary companies outside of Canada are shown as \$1,500,999.99, of this amount \$500,000.00 represents the investment in the Frontenac Pipe Line Company and \$900,497.85 the investment in Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited. There is shown a balance owing to the Frontenac Pipe Line Company of \$4,820.27. The balance of indebtedness of the Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited appears as \$618,902.14, after giving effect to the deductions provided for under the terms of By-law 1, Dominion of Canada War Loan at par are shown at \$120,000.00 of which \$100,000.00 represents the Company's allotment from the recent issue of Dominion of Canada War Loan.

"Current assets at \$8,576,608.60 are \$1,607,122.77 greater than the previous year, due chiefly to an increase in inventory values of \$1,343,773.17. This amount represents increased quantities of raw materials and refined products. Current liabilities at \$2,365,392.81 are \$1,010,292.73 greater than for the previous year, due mainly to an increase in accounts and notes payable of \$726,989.20 and an increase in reserve for income, gasoline and other taxes of \$286,303.53.

**Public Relations.**—"The oil industry is deserving of the public's highest regard. Wherever the motorist goes today, he finds well equipped service stations, ready to serve him with gasoline and to provide numerous other services, many of which are free.

In spite of the services given, the price of gasoline year after year has been reduced, and, thus, exclusive of the Gasoline Tax, they are approximately 36% lower today than in 1926.

**Employee Relations.**—"In addition to the Group Sicknes Accidents and Life Insurance provisions described in last year's annual report, your Directors have approved a Retirement Income Plan for employees of the Company, effective on May the 1st.

**COMPANY OPERATIONS**

**Crude Oil.**—"During the year a total of 4,790,989 bbls. of crude oil were purchased and transported to your Company's refineries at Montreal and Toronto, including purchases from the Frontenac Pipe Line Company. Practically all purchases were made from various companies in the United States, but one cargo of Trinidad crude oil was imported from the Antilles Petroleum Company (Trinidad) Limited late in the season, this being the first shipment to be made from the Antilles Company in Montreal.

**General.**—"At the last date of record, your Company had a total of 3,498 preferred shareholders and 7,183 common shareholders.

Your Directors again desire to express their appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by the officers and employees of your Company and its subsidiaries.

## Bishop of Algoma

BY O. R. ROWLEY

MANY generations of students have begun their school curriculum at the High School, Prescott, Ont. In the class of 1901 there was enrolled a quiet, modest boy, an excellent scholar, who took first rank, who was exemplary in all his ways, who never had an enemy, who never lost his honor or his pluck, who was gifted with good looks, who found a place in the hearts of all who knew him well, but not by any means the one boy in a class of fifty or sixty, who it was then supposed was destined to outrank them all. That boy is the Right Rev. George Frederick Kingston, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., now the fifth and present Bishop of Algoma.

He was born Monday, August 26, 1889, at Prescott, Ont., the youngest of a family of seven sons and three daughters of Richard and Elizabeth (Newman) Kingston. Richard Kingston, who was descended from the Kingstons who settled in Ireland about 1690, having come originally from England, left County Cork, Ireland, in the 1860's, settled at Prescott in Grenville County, Ontario, where for many years he was an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Elizabeth (Newman) Kingston, although born in Canada, was also of Irish stock.

### Taught Rural School

George Frederick Kingston was educated at the High School, Prescott, Ont. He then took a course at the Model School, and afterwards, for two years, taught in a rural school on the St. Lawrence River, near Cardinal, Ontario. It was there that he became convinced that his vocation in life was the ministry of his Church. He entered the University of Trinity College, Toronto, in the fall of 1909, graduating in 1913, with the Governor-General's Medal for the best degree of the year. In 1914 he took his M.A. degree. During the two year Theology course at Trinity, he did post graduate work in Philosophy, at the University of Toronto from which, in 1923, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy with first class honors. From the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S. in 1917, he obtained the degree of B.D. Mr. Kingston was granted leave of absence from 1919 to 1922, when he studied first at the University of Oxford and later at Harvard University. In 1937 Dr. Kingston was appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto.

The Company operates 191 storage warehouses and bulk plants throughout the Dominion of Canada. It also owns approximately 420 service stations, most of which are operated by lessees. In addition, approximately 3,295 independent dealers sell your Company's products, which are marketed under the various trade names listed on the last sheet of this report.

**Sales.**—"During the year the sales volume was very satisfactory to your Directors and was the largest in the history of the Company.

**Taxation.**—"Taxation continues to increase, both in respect to the Provincial Gasoline Tax paid by the motorist as well as the various other taxes which must be absorbed by the Company. During the year the Provincial Gasoline Tax in our principal central markets has increased by 2c per gal, to a total of 8c per gal. The Provincial Gasoline Tax compares unfavourably with taxes imposed on other commodities in the Dominion of Canada and with similar taxes imposed on gasoline in the neighbouring States to the south, thereby discouraging tourist traffic into Canada, which is so important at this time. This Company alone, on behalf of the various provincial governments, collected an amount of \$841,351.22 during the year, as compared with \$4,739,495.70 for the previous year; and this amount represented only approximately 79% of the total Provincial Gasoline Tax, since a considerable amount of gasoline was sold to licensed jobbers who paid the tax direct.

"In addition to the Provincial Gasoline Taxes paid during the year by the motorist, your Company paid a total of \$1,585,889.00 in various other taxes, as compared with an amount of \$229,866.61 for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1930. The difference, amounting to \$1,356,016.48 shows the enormous increase of taxation imposed on your Company during the interval of ten years. Taxation paid during the year represented \$2.10 per share on the 754,546 shares outstanding and were equivalent to 1.50c per gallon, the total gasoline sold. The increase in taxation which has been taking place can best be seen by comparing these figures with those for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1930, when the taxes paid by your Company represented only \$0.46 per share on the 500,000 shares then outstanding and were equivalent to only 0.48c per gallon, on the total gasoline sold.

"Net working capital, that is to say, the net unit under construction at the Toronto Refinery and referred to later in this report, a considerable amount should be spent during the current year for additions and improvements to refining and marketing facilities, in order to take care of the Company's rapidly expanding business.

**COMPANY OPERATIONS**

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**BISHOP OF ALGOMA.** The Right Reverend George Frederick Kingston, the subject of the accompanying article, who was recently enthroned as the fifth Bishop of Algoma. He was formerly Professor of Ethics at the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

ses high musical talent and that indefinable quality called charm. They have a son and two daughters. Dr. Kingston's recreations are golf, tennis and swimming. He is a Mason, a Past Master of Ionic Lodge A.F. and A.M., Toronto, and Second Principal of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Toronto.

**A Born Leader**

In 1922, Mr. Kingston was appointed Professor of Ethics at the University of Trinity College, Toronto. Four years later he assumed the additional office of Dean of Residence. In both positions he exerted a great influence with the students and was soon recognized as a born leader with outstanding administrative abilities. He was far more than a Professor, for the faculty and students soon found in him not only a personal friend deeply interested in all that concerned them but a conscientious teacher with high ideals, illustrated nobly in a life which for all these years, had been an inspiration and benediction.

The Synod of the Diocese of Algoma met at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. on January 17, 1940, to fill the vacancy in the See. The election of Canon Kingston brought forth a chorus of approval, not only from the whole Church of England in Canada, but from all sorts and conditions of men. The late Archbishop Roper, from his sickbed, dictated what was to be his last message, "Loving welcome to another George Algoma. Deeply thankful that the charge of that Diocese will now be under your guidance."

Canon Kingston's consecration as a Bishop in the Church of God, by the Right Rev. John George Anderson, D.D., Bishop of Moosonee, and Acting Metropolitan of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ontario, assisted by the Most Rev. D. T. Owen, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, and Primate of All Canada, the Bishops of Huron (Seager), Ontario (Lyons), Niagara (Broughall), Suffragan Bishop of Toronto (Beverley) and Ottawa (Jefferson), took place on Thursday the Feast of St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr (April 25th) 1940, at St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where he was also enthroned as Fifth Bishop of Algoma.

**Professor at King's**

When the time came for Mr. Kingston's ordination, the Rev. T. S. Boyle, D.D., a former Dean of Divinity at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, had just been appointed President of the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S. He invited Mr. Kingston, whose character and scholarship he highly regarded to become Professor in Philosophy at King's, where for five years as lecturer and professor, his own in-

### WINDOW SHOPPING

WHEN I see charming things I lack—

A lamp, a crystal box, a book of Delightful verse, gay bric-a-brac I leave them quickly with a look of

Regretfully renounced affection As my slim budget says I must

And find some balm in the reflection That I'll have fewer things to dust!

MAY RICHSTONE.

tellectual attainments were so vigorous and his lectures so scholarly, that all who came in contact with him were strongly impressed by the power of his sterling character and splendid manhood. He very soon won a reputation, not only at King's but throughout the Province.

In addition to his college work at King's, especially during vacations, Mr. Kingston took charge of a number of mission parishes on the Nova Scotia coast. During these summer vacations he took up residence in one or other of them, but he did not regard those temporary charges as mere clerical Sunday duty, for he taught the children thoroughly, prepared candidates for confirmation, and showed in endless ways that he was deeply missionary-minded and deeply missionary-hearted. For several summers, after taking up residence in Toronto, he returned to Nova Scotia, and did mission work in the parishes of Misquodoboit, Jeddore, Hubbard's and LaHave, where he endeared himself with the people.

The Plan will be underwritten and administered by The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and provides for the retirement of female employees at the age of 60 and of male employees at the age of 65.

**General.**—"At the last date of record, your Company had a total of 3,498 preferred shareholders and 7,183 common shareholders.

Your Directors again desire to express their appreciation of the faithful and efficient service rendered by the officers and employees of your Company and its subsidiaries.

## McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited

and its Canadian Subsidiaries

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET January 31, 1940

#### ASSETS

Current Assets:	\$ 285,095.86
Cash on Hand and in Bank	120,000.00
Dominion of Canada Bonds, at par	9,646.88
Other Bonds and Stocks, at quoted values	2,398,701.28
Accrued and Unpaid Receivable, less reserves	
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies, Finished and in Process Products, etc., as determined and certified by the management and valued at cost or market whichever was the lower	5,763,164.58
	\$ 8,576,608.60
Investments in and Advances to Subsidiary Companies Outside of Canada:	
Investments	\$ 950,497.85
Advances—less amount written off under By-law 'I'	618,902.14
	1,569,399.99
Mortgages, Loans and Other Investments, less reserve	485,963.51
Deferred Charges:	
Insurance, Taxes and Other Prepaid Expenses	\$ 238,264.91
Bond Discount and Expense, less amortization	378,824.62
	617,089.53
Cost of Properties:	
Land, Buildings and Plant, including Transportation and Other Equipment	\$22,332,463.94
Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill	331,037.66
Premium paid on purchase of Subsidiary Companies' Capital Stock	7,478,537.48
	30,642,039.08
	\$41,891,100.71

NOTE No. 1: Pursuant to the terms of By-law 'I' which was ratified by the Shareholders on June 12, 1939, and confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent on June 12, 1940 all the assets and liabilities of the Company were cancelled and its Common Shares was also reduced by \$2,178,466.08, which included the cancellation of 12,377 Common Shares.

NOTE No. 2: By Agreement dated September 27, 1939 referred to in the Notice to Shareholders of October 30, 1939, the Company purchased as at February 1, 1940 all the assets and liabilities of the Antilles Petroleum Company Limited at \$1,652,957.57, and which is being paid by the Company at \$10.00 per share, the balance of \$98,419.57 being payable in cash. As the Agreement did not become effective until February 1, 1940, it has not been reflected in the above Balance Sheet.

**LIABILITIES**

Current Liabilities:	
Accounts and Notes Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,530,461.22
Bond Interest Accrued	168

## Distribution of Our War Spending

BY MacCALLUM BULLOCK

Canada is right on schedule in war buying as purchasing switches from consumer goods to the products of heavy industries.

Concentrated spending in the industrialized east is offset only slightly by western agricultural purchases, since mixed farming in Ontario and Quebec supplies half of our farm products.

With parts of our industry having capacity production in sight, the choice is to add to existing plant in two provinces or plan production benefitting other areas.

WAR spending has been moving so fast here that people are wondering from week to week what effect the money raised in Canada for war purposes, or coming here from abroad, is having on the permanent business plant in this country.

Canada is right on schedule in expending its own estimated \$365,000,000 for the first war year. The War Supply Board's records show, in extremely detailed form, disbursements which by the end of April will be above \$160,000,000.

Britain is sending here at the same time between four and five hundred million dollars, so that a total of \$800,000,000 is actually being poured into our industries within the first twelve months of fighting, as predicted.

This amount is about 1/7th of our total gross value of production, and is the largest "shot in the arm" over a short period of time that Canadian business has had.

Because of the greater size of our industry, its consequences have been less this time than they would have been two decades ago.

### Effects in the East

Effects of this money are evident in the east. In Canada construction industries, service and repair and manufacturing are secondary in the economic sense to agriculture, forest products, mineral production and power generation, but in terms of money value manufacturing alone accounts for two-fifths of our net value of production.

War money has caused manufacturing to spurt ahead because, with few exceptions, contracts have been scattered more widely than was expected. First money went into consumer supplies, for the raising of an army is the opposite of its maintenance in war, which brings heavy industry into full play. Backlogs of orders have been built up in consumer industries in the east, large factories idle eighteen years are being re-opened among the heavier industries, steel production is rising. Even factory erection, long moribund, is advancing. But manufacturing is located geo-

graphically almost two-thirds in Ontario and a third in Quebec. Agriculture, responsible for another quarter of our net value of production, is also receiving in the neighborhood of \$250 millions from Britain for foodstuffs during the year—and Canada's arming is located 34% in Ontario and 18% in Quebec.

### Where the Money Goes

Most of the money spent by the War Supply Board on industry, then, is going inevitably to southern Ontario, Montreal district, Toronto and district, and to southern coastal B.C., since there are no other places to spend it. There is some concentration of manufacturing plant at Winnipeg. But in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta the industrial plant receiving the most immediate stimulus from war is in each case about a twentieth the size of Ontario's and it attracting little to make it increase. Of the first \$61 millions spent by the War Supply Board, only \$4,510,000 went beyond Ontario and Quebec in Canada and the Prairie Provinces got about \$335,000 of it.

British Columbia's largest contract, an additional nine million dollars for anti-submarine and other vessels is a kind of building which occurs only in wartime. The engines constructed for these western craft are also being built in the east. Aviation expenditures have gone in part to the United States for machinery, while the big cotton and rubber goods industries here, though commanding good business, exist on imported raw materials.

### West's Counterbalance

The location of Canadian farming to the east means that the two counterbalancing features in the case of the Prairies are the British expenditures for foodstuffs, mentioned above, and the motherland's part of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan to be put in the west. The fortuitous contest of Denmark's 3,700,000 people—the Germans and the closing of Scandinavia for the time being means eventually greater demand for Canadian agricultural products, but our stores of bacon, for instance, are already greater than the refrigerator shipping capacity to carry them. And

Canada lost by the extension of the war 25% of its entire European trade outside the United Kingdom.

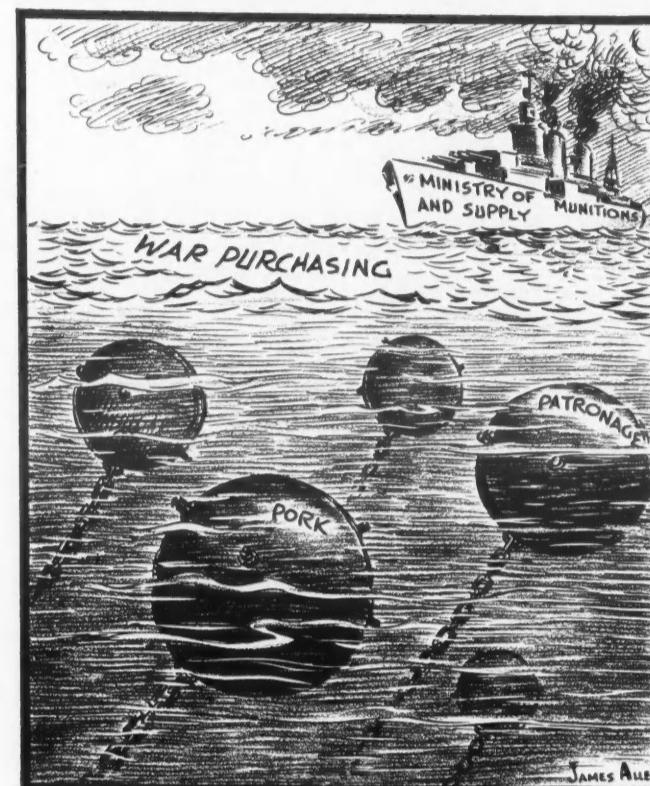
Before this event, British purchases of our foods had been set in London for the war year at \$175 millions for wheat, \$60 millions for bacon, and \$21 millions for cheese and dairy products. Germany, by swallowing the Danes, is absorbing about a quarter and half of the world's supplies of butter and bacon, 100,000,000 eggs a month, the fodder to maintain Denmark's herds, and the following amounts of grain:

Wheat	17,000,000 bu.
Oats	79,228,000
Barley	62,466,000
Rye	11,400,000

### Problems Near Solution

The German move, in addition to disrupting the 60% of the Danish food trade which went to Britain, cuts off amounts of cattle and swine equal to 40% and 75% of the English herds, so that an extension of Canada's food trade with England over a period of years must be looked for. Convoy of Canadians and North American supplies are the only British answer, despite the present stalemate on bacon. With this country able to send minimum twenty million pounds of butter a month and the 1,700 Norwegian and Danish ships at sea either putting into Allied ports for the duration or being taken as prizes, it seems that Canada's food-marketing problem and Britain's shipping problem are approaching solution together.

At least half of the Air Training plan is to be set up in Ontario and Quebec, and is, as we know, twelve



THE DANGER ZONE

months in the future in spite of its swift acceleration. Training fields will be located in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in proportion to the military need, yet climate and suitable terrain are claiming some part of the plan for the west, and it remains the one attempt of the war to create a new direction for this nation's business outside the two large eastern provinces.

The Prairies have always been supplied from the east and have always seen their money in good times and men in bad drain back east. Need for a large and continuously modernizing air force for this empire can establish in parts of Canada a partial reservoir of industries to maintain portions of our population through bad crops and increase our mineral discoveries.

Construction is being spread about

the Dominion more widely than the allotment of War Supply Board money would indicate. The value of building permits issued for the first three months of 1940, for 58 of the nation's cities and towns, was \$9,891,819, against \$7,092,967 for the same quarter of 1939. And total value for 150 municipalities, instead of 58, during this first quarter of 1940, was up more than two and a half million dollars to \$12,442,014.

This money which war is distributing in Canada has raised our production level to within about 30% of the limits of the existing plant in this country, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In some cases light industries came close to capacity as we settled into the pattern of raising an army and began to concentrate on export to Britain. Capac-

(Continued on Page 19)

### THE BUSINESS FRONT

## Job Compensation

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S a reasonable bet that if it were not for recent sensational war developments, the hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington would be getting a lot more public attention than they are. For the committee is currently looking into a subject that is occupying the minds of thinking men and women today, in many countries—the question of the effect of technological development on industrial production and employment, which really means the question of what society must do to adjust itself to the present amazingly rapid advances of technology and science.

Is technological progress now in process of so reducing the need for human toil that a large and increasing proportion of the population must be permanently without employment, and, if this is deemed to be the case, does it follow that, to preserve society, we must call a halt to technological progress?

Organized labor, in the person of R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, told the committee that mechanization of industry, because of the failure of markets to expand in proportion to expanded production, is one of the basic causes of present unemployment.

Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C.I.O. affiliate, recommended that Congress enact legislation to prevent industry from installing improved machinery and adopting new processes which might lead to displacement of labor. He argued also that industry should pay the cost of technological displacement of workers who otherwise might become dependent upon public aid.

This proposal is regarded as significant, not only because it is in line with some of the ideas T.N.E.C. aides are reported to have been developing privately but because it accords with the general principle of T.N.E.C. Chairman O'Mahoney's bill to tax labor-saving machines.

### Labor's Proposals

Mr. Murray contended that technological improvements should be introduced "without workers having to pay for them with the loss of their jobs." Specifically he proposed that legislation by Congress for Federal regulation of the introduction of technological changes should provide (1) a requirement that companies installing labor-saving devices absorb workers displaced by machines, (2) compulsory dismissal wages, (3) a thirty-hour week, (4) direction of the benefits of technological improvement to consumers, and (5) a Federal program of vocational training to adapt displaced workers to other types of jobs. He said that the steel industry in par-

ticular had been hard hit by technological changes in the past ten years; that the continuous sheet mill had thrown out of employment thousands of persons once employed by the old hand mills in sheet production.

Mr. Murray appeared to make a pretty good case. But it looked somewhat less good after the president of the American Rolling Mill Company, Charles R. Hook, had testified. He told the committee what had taken place in the steel industry in the period from 1926 to 1937, the years in which the continuous sheet mill replaced so many of the old hand mills. While this replacement was taking place, he said, employment in the steel industry increased from 427,000 in 1927 to 544,000 in 1937, a rise of 27.4 per cent., as compared with a population gain during the period of 11.2 per cent. He estimated that by 1937 steel mills had invested approximately \$500,000,000 in continuous sheet rolling equipment.

### Workers' Earnings Up

Referring to the contention that between 85,000 and 90,000 workers have been displaced by the continuous sheet mills, Mr. Hook pointed out that in 1926 there were 1,264 hand mills producing hot rolled sheets, and that the greatest number of men employed on these mills would have been 43,000, or about 10 per cent. of the industry's workers at that time. There are still 750 of these old mills, he continued, and half of them, employing about 15,000 workers, are in use. In view of this the maximum displacement could not have been more than 27,000 workers.

He then pointed out that during the period in which the continuous sheet mills were replacing the hand mills, employment in the industry increased by 117,000. Furthermore, he stated that during the 1926-37 period the price of sheet steel dropped 31 per cent. and the average earnings of workers in the steel industry increased 32 per cent.

What, then, is the answer? Was anything achieved by this conflicting testimony? The reply to that, I think, must be definitely in the affirmative. Obviously society's need is not that either side should impose its will upon the other, but that the economic truths of the situation should be established, so that any remedial action taken shall be sound and socially constructive. The possibility of this must surely be advanced by the T.N.E.C. hearings. It is to be hoped that the testimony of both sides will be widely published, and carefully studied by prejudiced and unprejudiced (if any) members of the public.



## The Limitations of State Control

BY H. F. NICHOLSON

Everyone recognizes that increased governmental control of business during the war was necessary to make the national productive effort efficient. The machine thus created functions. But the fact that it does so does not establish the success of state control of economic activity.

At the present time Canada is moving fairly rapidly toward a planned economy. So far, experiments of this nature in other countries have been colossal failures. How far can we go safely in this direction? How alert is public opinion in Canada to the dangers which are involved?

IF THERE is one cliché which is more common today than any other, it is that, as the result of the war, we may expect a lasting increase in governmental control of private enterprise in Canada.

I have no opinion on this point. To decide whether this is going to happen or not, is to engage in forecasts as to the duration of the war, the nature of its outcome, the economic effect which it will produce on our Canadian life, and the psychological attitude of the Canadian people after the termination of the struggle. This is too big a field for an amateur prophet.

On the other hand, it would be most unpleasant to see this country, during the war, either refusing to accept what governmental control of business and private activities is necessary, or, on the other hand, accepting it with such gusto as to lead us into the creation of a socialist or fascist state in Canada, without a full appreciation of the implications of this acceptance.

### The Only Object

The only object of the Canadian government in imposing increased governmental control of business during the war is, of course, to increase the efficiency of the national productive effort. There may be—there probably are—among the civil servants who will play a part in deciding government policies in this direction, and an even more important part in executing them, no little inclination to worship at the altar of planned economy.

To the best of my judgment, neither public opinion in Canada, nor the opinion of the great majority of the Senators and Members of Parliament would favor any such program—except as far as it is made necessary by the exigencies of war.

It is, on the other hand, necessary for the most convinced believer in free enterprise and "laissez faire" to admit that war justified certain activities on the part of the state—even if these be unnecessary, inadvisable, or even dangerous in times of peace.

Not even in the days when the wars were fought with small professional fighting forces was it possible to prevent the military necessities of the moment from producing activities on the part of the state on an increased scale. John Hampden is a hero of liberalism, but John Hampden was absolutely wrong in encouraging the squires of inland England to refuse to pay Charles I his Ship Money. National policy requires a navy, and navies can only be paid for out of the taxes. There were plenty of other reasons for objecting to the policies of Charles I, but Ship Money was not a good one.

Nor could the operations of the press-gang be avoided in the Napoleonic wars. It was a rough and ready type of conscription, but some sort of conscription was necessary, if the fleet was to be manned.

### "Total" War-Making

Naturally, the more total in its effect war has become; the more that war is fought, not by a small professional fighting force, but by the huge armies and navies, requiring, for their provision, a large share of the national production, the more it has become necessary for the state, in time of war, to impose regulation on private enterprise, and to substitute state action for the economic liberty of the ordinary man.

In Canada in the present war, the necessity of state action in the economic field was never seriously questioned. Everyone believed that it was vital to prevent a rush of capital out of the country, into greater apparent security in the United States, and to conserve the nation's power to buy abroad. Everyone equally agreed that the War Supply Board must have the power to rearrange Canadian production, so that the output of materials of war might be increased, even if this made necessary some limitation of the output of the goods and services which the civilian might wish to buy.

Everyone agreed that panic over possible price rises, or shortage of supply, in connection with staple articles of fuel, food and clothing, must be prevented. The setting up of Boards to control economic activities of this sort was quite inevitable.

On the other hand, there is beginning to be a tendency to point with

### Own Tendencies Marked

Our own tendencies in Canada to autocracy are very marked. The necessity of maintaining a protective tariff—owing to our situation on the same continent with the greatest of all protectionist nations—has always affected the popular mind. In addition, the substitution of sectional and other group jealousies for the spirit of co-operation, which is the stock-in-trade of all Canadian agitators, has encouraged autocratic thinking very markedly.

The process probably started with an unscientific attempt by one who is now in quite a different sphere of life, but who was then a professor of economics, to prove that the people of the Maritime Provinces paid more than their share of customs tariffs. It flared up again in nationalist circles in Quebec—where the doctrine of "l'achat chez nous" has had something

(Continued on Page 19)

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### DIVIDEND NO. 211

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1940.

By order of the Board.  
S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager  
Montreal, Que., April 16, 1940.

## LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

### (No Personal Liability)

### DIVIDEND NO. 7

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on May 15th, 1940, to shareholders of record at close of business, April 30th, 1940.

By order of the Board,  
H. J. LEITCH.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## BURLINGTON STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

My wife and I have grubbed along, saving our money and we have been quite successful up to date on our investments, mostly due to following your advice. Now we have a little money and we would like to put it in something where we can count on income as well as appreciation. What we would like is a stock which will give us a fairly good yield with a nice rise in prospect—we don't particularly want to make a million. Now, we have been thinking of Burlington Steel, and would like to have your opinion as to its possibilities and if you think it would meet our requirements.

—T. S. K., Cadboro Bay, B.C.

To a "T." At the present time the stock of Burlington Steel Company is attractive both for income and for its appreciation possibilities.

Net earnings in the year ended December 31, 1939, were \$10,736, equal to 79 cents a share on the 140,000 shares of capital stock outstanding—a satisfactory improvement over the 1938 net of \$90,684 and per share earnings of 65 cents. Returns, however, in the last year were still well below the \$1.40 per share earned in 1937 which was the best year since 1929. Even so, the 60-cents-per-share dividend was covered comfortably.

Of course, it is difficult to predict what 1940 has in store; but from where I'm sitting it looks as though the war will be prolonged and the steel industry actively employed for some time to come. If that premise proves true, I think that Burlington Steel will receive its full share of the available business and you can confidently expect that the company's earnings will improve in 1940. I say this because, although business was slack in the first half of 1939, it started to pick up in July and with the declaration of war an influx of orders developed which permitted peak operations during the closing months of the year and resulted in a 25 per cent. improvement in tonnage shipped.

## HARKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be kind enough to advise me as to the standing of Harker Gold Mines?

—A. G. F., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Harker Gold Mines, although still owning a property in the Larder Lake area, has for some time been operating as an investment and holding company. The 1939 report is not available as yet but at the end of 1938 the company had substantial holdings in Pickle Crow, Uchi and other stocks. At that time the market value of the listed securities was over \$593,000, with some cash on hand and practically no current liabilities.

Last year Harker participated with J. E. Hammell and Jacobs Mines in two new undertakings to the north of Uchi Mines, and this would reduce the quick assets. There is no report of re-opening the company's property which lacks transportation and power facilities. Results of previous work were rather promising and particularly so at the increased price of gold. Harker shares are worth considerably above the market price, but shares of few holding companies ever sell at their paper value.

## LAGUNA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some Laguna Gold Mines stock. I understand some time ago that this was to be wound up but I have never heard anything officially regarding it. Can you give me any information?

—S. L., London, Ont.

In July, 1939, shareholders of Laguna Gold Mines approved the placing of the company in voluntary liquidation and at that time total assets were estimated to be equivalent to 12 to 14 cents a share. Since then shareholders have received 16 cents a share, or more than the original estimate. The last ore was hoisted December 20, after which the operation was definitely stopped. Neither the date nor the amount of the final distribution can be determined until the plant and equipment have been sold. G. C. Ames, secretary of the company, is the liquidator.

## PANDORA, PAYORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me information on Canadian Pandora and Payore?

—S. G., Shawinigan, Ont.

Both Canadian Pandora and Payore are partially developed mines which have been reorganized and are handicapped by lack of working capital.

Canadian Pandora was succeeded by Pandora Cadillac Gold Mines on the basis of one new for three old shares but the property is idle due to lack of finances. The directors consider there is sufficient ore in sight to justify erection of a small mill. It is estimated that in the eastern section there are indicated approximately 45,000 tons of \$11 grade, but no estimate has been made of the western part of the property. The company has a large acreage of which only a small portion has been developed. A small plant would



## HYDRO-ELEC. SECURITIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have quite a few shares of Hydro-Electric Securities common shares. These shares have been in my hands since 1927 and cost me \$80 per share at that time. As you are probably aware, these shares have decreased in value to 2½-3 per share. They have, however, paid a continuous dividend of 20 cents per share. Would you advise me to buy more of this stock in order to bring down my average cost?

—M. K. K., Quebec, Que.

No, I wouldn't. I am opposed to averaging down on general principles; and in this particular instance, I think there are more attractive issues on the market in which to recoup your losses.

As you probably know, Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation is an investment company of the general management type specializing in public utility securities. As the war drags on, I think that profits of utility companies will be shaved down by increased taxes, rising costs, and restrictive government action; despite the fact that demand for their services is likely to rise. Under favorable market conditions, I think that the common shares of Hydro-Electric Securities would show a rise, but I think the chances of it attaining the levels at which you bought are slim.

The company's 1939 report is not yet available. In the year ended December 31, 1939, net investment income was \$637,706, equal to 20 cents per share; in the previous year, net was equal to 27 cents per share. Finances are satisfactory.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some two or three years ago I wrote you for your opinion on my Canadian Pacific Railway stock and you kindly advised me to hold, notwithstanding the unification of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific was not hopeful. What do you think of the stock now?

—T. T. D., Edmonton, Alta.

C.P.R. common seems to me to have appeal as a wartime speculation. Under favorable market conditions, I think it could show fairly sharp appreciation. I am not attracted to it, however, as a purchase for holding. Serious problems, for which satisfactory solutions have not yet been found, complicate the long-term outlook.

As regards the near-term possibilities, the situation is that the heavy war demands of the Allies have stimulated business and industrial ac-

(Continued on Next Page)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The long-term or year-to-year direction of stock prices has been upward since March 31, 1938. The short-term or month-to-month movement, down from mid-September to mid-January, remains uncertain pending joint upside or downside penetrations by the trading range existing since January.

### MARKET UNCERTAINTY

Inability to yet foresee the outcome of Germany's Norwegian adventure, threats that the European war may shortly spread, and U.S. representations to Japan over possible untoward action of that country in the Far East, have all contributed to uncertainty over the immediate outlook. Under such conditions of low visibility it is natural that the New York stock market should retreat from its rally peaks of early April and again test the resistance levels (points L) established during January.

In this test stocks will have offsetting support from favorable first quarter earnings reports and an upturn in orders in miscellaneous American industries over recent weeks that suggests a business turn during the current quarter. Prospects of increased Allied demands for American war materials is another factor on the favorable side.

### SIGNIFICANT POINTS

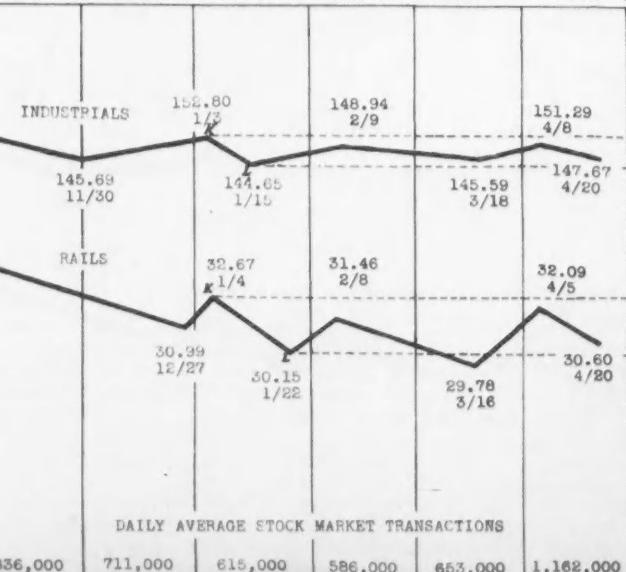
Over the past three or more months, or since early January, the N. Y. stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, has fluctuated within a fairly narrow range.

The upper and lower limits of this area, as indicated by points K and L on our chart below each represent important resistance levels for reasons detailed herein shortly after their establishment. In due course, this trading area will be penetrated, thus giving decision to the more immediate future of the market.

A downside penetration, as would be disclosed by closes in both averages at or under 28.77 and 143.64, respectively, would signal an extension of the corrective movement initiated in September, 1939. Penetrations of points K, to the contrary, would announce that the main uptrend had been resumed, with a substantial extension of the rise to be anticipated. Another test of the lower limits, the last having been witnessed in mid-March, is now under way, as mentioned above.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APR.



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Branch Office: TORONTO, Ont. Mills at ST. JEROME & MONT ROLLAND, Que.

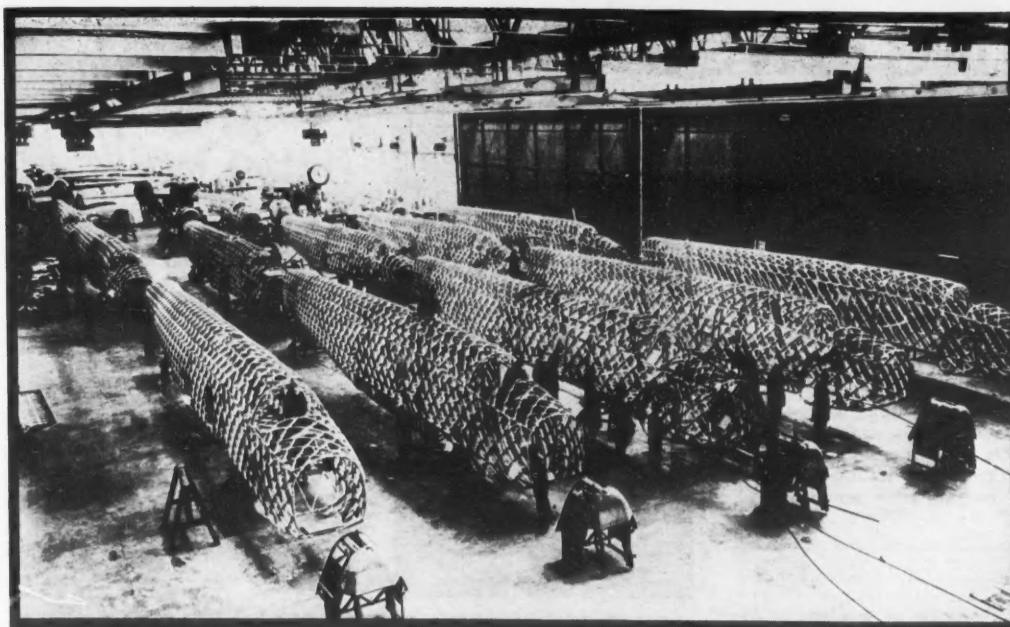


Specify this superfine bond paper to your printer, lithographer or engraver.

## THE DOMINION LIFE SECURITY

Life Insurance estates are simple and sure. Your programme should be built to provide immediate cash at death, plus family income and a Private Income for retirement.

ESTABLISHED 1849 Head Office WATERLOO ONTARIO



FUSELAGES for long-range Wellington bombers under construction at the Vickers works, Weybridge, Surrey, England. A monoplane, the twin-engined Vickers-Wellington bomber, has a range of 10,000 miles, has been called the world's deadliest long-range bomber, and is a successor to the record-holding Wellesley bomber which last year flew non-stop from the Suez Canal to Australia. The Vickers works at Weybridge are among the biggest in the country and have developed into an entirely self-contained colony with electric plant, fire brigade, medical staff, air raid shelters, etc.

## GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 16)

tivity in Canada and Canadian Pacific is participating fully. Net in the year ended December 31, 1939, was \$9,782,148, equal to 32 cents per common share; in the previous year, net was \$1,262,382 and a deficit of 32 cents was shown on each common share. In the first two months of 1940, net was \$3,800,927, against \$694,370 in the corresponding period of 1939. Earnings should continue to rise in increasing tempo with the war. Offsetting this brighter outlook is the likelihood of a sharp rise in costs plus a heavier burden of fixed charges, which dampens the possibility of any really substantial earnings on the common.

I am advising you to hold because I believe there is still a kick in the common stock. During 1939 freight earnings increased \$10,010,559, or 9.1 per cent, and as I have already pointed out, revenue from this source should continue to rise for the duration of the war. Current assets of \$63,014,898—up from \$49,896,604—include cash of \$31,809,398, an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 from the \$21,883,908 shown at the end of 1938.

### TWO ATTRACTIVE MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad if you would give me your opinion of Wright-Hargreaves and Preston East Dome. I have held Wright-Hargreaves for a number of years and have been advised to sell and buy in its place Preston East Dome. I hesitate to do this when Wright-Hargreaves has paid so well and I know little of Preston East Dome.

—S. R. H., Toronto, Ont.

I think if I were you I would hold Wright-Hargreaves. As you state it has given a good return and the company should have little difficulty in continuing the present dividend for sometime at least, despite increasing taxes. Earnings have maintained an approximate average for the past five years even with greater depth development. The future of the mine appears assured for years to come and development work at depth is resulting in very satisfactory ore disclosures with work on the 6,000-foot level, second deepest in the mine, being reported as particularly favorable. Ore reserves are estimated as having a gross value of close to \$28,000,000, with gold at \$35 an ounce, and net current assets exceed \$5,600,000.

Preston East Dome is one of the promising younger gold mines. It has four years' ore reasonably assured and earnings this year are expected to compare favorably with the 40 cents per share earned in 1939. Dividends for 1940 will probably total 20 cents a

share, the balance of the profit going to reserves and capital expenditures. Production last year was unusually high through inclusion of some very rich ore but from now on will be more normal. In the first ten months of milling Preston had a net profit of \$1,194,836, from which was paid off the \$700,000 bond issue and an initial dividend of five cents a share. Six new levels are being established and a fairly comprehensive picture of the depth outlook should be available within a year.



W. J. McDONOUGH, pioneer "bush" pilot, mining executive and Great War ace, who has been appointed director of operations of The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, Toronto.  
—Photo by Karsh.

### B.C. LEAD & ZINC, HARPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have written you for advice in the past and now would like to know whether you would advise buying British Columbia Lead and Zinc shares at the present time. Also, can you give me any information on Harper Malartic?

—F. N. L., West Monkton, Ont.

The purchase of British Columbia Lead & Zinc does not appear advisable at present. The company which holds 17 claims in the Ainsworth district of British Columbia has been inactive for a couple of years. Arrangements were made for new financing about a year ago but does not appear to have met with much success.

Harper Malartic Gold Mines, which adjoins Malartic Goldfields on the south, recently announced plans for additional diamond drilling. At that time the company had about \$2,000 in the treasury and expected further funds through options on treasury shares. No work was done last year but up to late in 1938, surface exploration and about 5,000 feet of diamond drilling had been completed. While results of previous work were not promising the property holds local interest.

### MACASSA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The shares of Macassa Mines have been recommended to me by a broker whose opinion I respect, and I am inclined to purchase, but before doing anything would like to get your viewpoint of this mine and its outlook.

—C. A. L., New Westminster, B.C.

## SATURDAY NIGHT THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor  
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions for delivery in Canada and all parts of the British Empire, \$3.50 per annum. Subscriptions for all other countries, \$4.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

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No contributions will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

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### CANADIAN TRADE INDEX

BUZY buyers through a period of years have found the Canadian Trade Index, published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the sure and authoritative source of reference on what is made in Canada and who makes it. In war-time this book is perhaps of more value than ever: in Canada we must find, to an increasing extent, Canadian sources for our growing requirements, and in Empire and foreign markets, where many former sources of supply have been cut off, buyers are turning to Canada.

The 1940 edition contains the most recent information available in regard to Canadian manufacturers and their products. The Export Section has been completely revised and includes information on "The effect of war on export trade" and "Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations affecting exporters."

The new edition of the Canadian Trade Index will be used by government departments, including the Department of National Defence, the War Supply Board and other wartime boards, manufacturers in Canada, public utility and municipal organizations, railways, air transport lines, banks, and is being distributed abroad by Canadian Trade Commissioners to firms considered the best prospects for Canadian business.

### STEEL OF CANADA

CURRENT operations of Steel Company of Canada continue at a high percentage of capacity, supported by a steady demand for domestic needs and supplemented by export business of substantial volume. Unfilled orders, though lower than at the close of last year, still promise to support operations at a very satisfactory rate, stated Ross H. McMaster, president of the company, in his speech to shareholders at the annual general meeting in Hamilton on Monday of this week.

The physical condition of the property is excellent and development continues to give satisfactory results, in fact no disappointments have been had in ground opened so far. A large scale development program is underway which will carry work to greater depth this year through deepening of the No. 1 shaft and completion of the new No. 2 shaft, which has an ultimate objective of 4,000 feet. The present mill rate of just over 400 tons daily will be maintained this year.

### ST. ANTHONY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your issue of January 4 you referred to St. Anthony Gold Mines and stated that sinking to 875 and 1,000 feet would be completed in two months, after which crosscutting would be commenced. Can you tell me anything regarding the progress and success of this work?

—C. B. E., Montreal, Que.

Shareholders of St. Anthony Gold Mines were informed at the recent annual meeting that what appeared to be the downward extension of the main vein had been intersected on the 875-foot level. Six additional machines have been placed on development work following installation of a heavy-duty air compressor and opening up of the new levels at 875 and 1,000 feet will be pushed rapidly in three shifts daily.

The outlook was materially improved last year and new ore continues to be found on the 500, 625 and 750-foot levels. Ore reserves at the end of the year were estimated as sufficient for a 125-ton milling rate for at least a year and average grade is between \$10 and \$15 per ton. An extensive program of exploration, both underground, and by prospecting, and diamond drilling favorable areas, is proposed during the coming year. It was expected the company would be free of debt, with the exception of current operating accounts, by the middle of this month.

### MINING RESEARCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me any information on Mining Research Corporation? I believe it is interested in financing Magino, which has taken over Algoma Summit. Also a little information on Magino will be appreciated.

—P. W. L., St. Mary's, Ont.

Mining Research Corporation is an organization of consulting engineers formed for the purpose of furnishing operating companies, individual groups, or syndicates, with a specialized mining engineering service, including examination, report, and recommendations on properties, as well as management in carrying operations through to production. The executive board and consulting staff are all technical men of widely diversified experience in all phases of the mining industry. The corporation is not interested in the financing of Magino Gold Mines, but is directing operations.

The new development program at Magino commenced around the beginning of the year and expectations were that four to five months' work would open sufficient ore to permit resumption of milling operations. Development work has been confined to the 200-foot level and encouraging results have been reported. It was announced earlier this month that some interesting values were being secured in flat drill holes from the workings at the second level.

### Newspaper Advances

Production of newsprint in Canada for the first three months of 1940 has shown an increase of 16.6% over the corresponding period in 1939. Similarly, shipments from Canadian mills have increased 12%.

Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited, with five mills, is equipped to handle expanding business. In 1939 the Company increased its working capital by \$4,122,117.

On July 2nd, 1940, the Company is obligated to pay to its bondholders one year's interest either in cash, or in common shares of the Company at the rate of five shares per \$1,000 bond. The current market for these shares is approximately \$8.00 per share.

### Consolidated Paper Corporation Limited

5½% First Mortgage Bonds

Due July 2nd, 1961.

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Price: 71.50 flat.

Additional information upon request.

36 King St. West  
Toronto  
Telephone EL 4321

Wood, Gandy & Company  
Limited

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

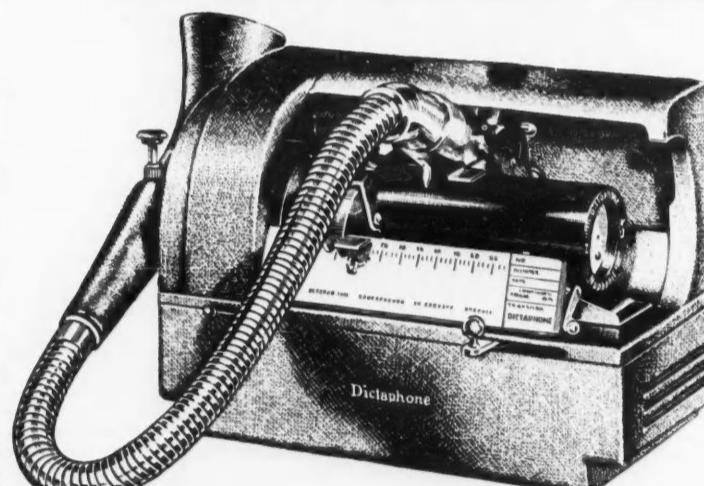
A. E. OSLER & COMPANY  
Established 1886  
Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADelaide 2431

plate mill, with slab yard, furnace, mill tables and finishing equipment, will involve an expenditure of almost five million dollars. The company's strong liquid position will enable it to provide for these additions without resort to new financing.

Discussing employee welfare, Mr. McMaster referred to the steady employment afforded workers over the past five years and stated that in January a full week's pay was distributed to all payroll workers in recognition

of the better conditions enjoyed by the company. In March last the plan under which employees of ten years' service received vacations of one week with pay, was extended to include those of five years' service and longer. Mr. McMaster also announced an appropriation of \$300,000 from the earnings of the past year in support of the company's pension plan for employees. He said that the company now has 664 employees of 25 years' service or longer.

## Dictaphone



### SMALLER

The new Dictaphone has been reduced in size so that it now takes only the space as well as the place of a stenographer's note book. It retains the exclusive Dictaphone feature of being an all-purpose model. It is ready instantly for use on your desk or any Dictaphone cabinet. It can be used on all commercial circuits in the office, on the train or in the home.

### LIGHTER

With its small size and new light weight, the Dictaphone can be carried anywhere and thus has much wider usefulness. Although light and compact, the new model retains all the ruggedness and mechanical dependability for which Dictaphone has long been famous.

Many new features contribute to the ease and convenience of Dictaphone operation. There is a newly designed mouthpiece and hand control, and the new progress recorder that records and reproduces the human voice with increased fidelity. Try the Dictaphone on your own work. There is no obligation. Ask your secretary to arrange a free trial in your own office.

## Dictaphone

(The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade-Mark of Dictaphone Corporation, Limited, Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade-Mark is applied.)

DICTAPHONE CORPORATION, LIMITED . . . 86 RICHMOND STREET WEST, TORONTO

**Before  
you  
insure...  
consult**

**Confederation  
Life Association**

**THE OLDEST  
INSURANCE OFFICE  
IN THE WORLD**

**EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN**

**FIDELITY  
Insurance Company  
of Canada  
TORONTO**



### They Steered by the Stars

To the rovers who steered by the stars every storm cloud was a menace. Today, a future steered just by hope and desire is at the mercy of the unexpected.

To give you known points on which to chart a course, nothing can take the place of Life Insurance. It sweeps uncertainties from your path — leaves you free to concentrate on work or leisure with a tranquil mind.

To own Life Insurance is to know that you will not leave your dependents lacking needed money. It can be arranged to give them an income received with clockwork regularity for as much and for as long as you plan.

**THE  
MANUFACTURERS LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA  
ESTABLISHED 1887

Established 1809  
**CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY**  
THE  
**HALIFAX  
INSURANCE  
COMPANY**  
Cash Capital—\$2,000,000.00  
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.  
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**FINANCIAL STRENGTH**  
The first requisite to sound insurance is the financial ability to meet fully and promptly all obligations to policyholders.  
Through maintenance of ample reserves and conservative financing, The Portage Mutual has achieved an unblemished record of "Protection with Security" for 56 years.  
**The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON  
**FIRE AND WINDSTORM**

**THE  
WESTERN  
ASSURANCE  
COMPANY**  
TORONTO - CANADA  
INCORPORATED 1851  
FIRE — CASUALTY — MARINE  
AUTOMOBILE — AVIATION

# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Development of Broader Cover

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is noteworthy that, in the creation of broader and broader coverage under the various classes of insurance contracts, nearly all the expansions have been accomplished through the exercise in the first place of implied powers on the part of the insurance companies, and that these extensions of coverage have later received statutory or departmental authorization.

Thus, it has been presumed that a legislature in defining a type of insurance intended sufficient flexibility to permit expansion in the public interest. The record shows that improvements in insurance brought about by the insurance companies themselves in order to meet a public need are as a rule superior to improvements forced by legislative action.

ALMOST every type of insurance on the market today includes incidental services and supplementary cover which could not have been in the minds of the legislators who defined by statute the particular type of insurance of which they now form integral parts. Each type of insurance came into being to meet a public need and expanded as the public need changed.

For example, fire insurance originally afforded protection only against the loss of tangible property destroyed or damaged in its own substance by fire, while today fire insurance companies offer cover against many hazards, including windstorm, explosion, riot and civil commotion, sprinkler leakage, falling aircraft, hall, weather, loss or damage to property caused by vehicles, loss or damage to property caused by horses or cattle, etc.

In addition, to cover against the destruction of or damage to tangible property, fire insurance companies also offer protection against loss of such intangibles as rents, rental values, use and occupancy, households, profits and commissions, and errors and omissions.

Life insurance at first was payable only at the death of the insured. It has since acquired investment features, disability provisions, double indemnity provisions, surrender values, non-forfeiture provisions, dividends, settlement or installment options, and loan values. Life insurance companies may now insure all the risks into which the life of the insured person enters as a constituent element.

### Legal Liability

Liability insurance was in the beginning a contract under which the insurance company agreed to indemnify the insured against loss due to the insured's legal liability. As has been pointed out before, it encountered difficulties at the outset. It had to face the charge that it was an unlawful intermediary in litigation between other parties through the payment of the expenses of such litigation, or, in other words, that it was guilty of the crime of "maintenance." It was claimed that it would encourage negligence and was, therefore, against public policy.

Liability insurance, from being a bare agreement to provide indemnity against legal liability, has expanded to include medical aid to the injured person irrespective of the existence or non-existence of liability, defence in the case of litigation, payment of interest on judgments, and payment of premiums on bonds to release attachments of the insured's property, and on bonds required in litigation.

Some of these developments in the expansion of insurance coverage were effected in the first place through the tacit consent of insurance departments to an overstepping by the insurance companies of specially prescribed powers in order to meet a genuine public need, the insurance companies thereafter receiving statutory or departmental permission to continue providing the coverage.

In regard to the attitude of the government authorities towards the expansion of coverage by the insurance companies, one well-known insurance lawyer has pointed out that certain general principles have been recognized, of which the following are the most obvious:

### General Principles

"1. Because statute enacted to regulate insurance in an exercise of police power to protect the public interest, it will be interpreted and applied to accomplish two objectives: (1) to protect the public from harm, and (2) to permit the public the advantages of improvement."

"2. An unequivocal restriction upon insuring powers will be construed as a prohibition in the public interest, even though a need for protection is apparent."

"3. An expansion of insurance in the public interest will be permitted unless it is unequivocally prohibited."

In support of his claim that these three rules have governed the expansion of life, fire and liability insurance, he cites an example in each group. In the case of life insurance, he points out that when it became apparent that there was public need of protection of life policyholders against serious income interruption caused by accident or ill-health, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia inserted provisions in its life contracts to meet this need. Although it was eight years before another company adopted similar provisions, in fifteen years 150 companies were using similar provisions.



C. H. CARPENTER, recently appointed Pacific Coast supervisor for the Canada Life Assurance Company. He was formerly California State supervisor and Los Angeles branch manager, and in his new position he will retain the management of the Los Angeles branch. He joined the company in 1930 as joint branch manager at Los Angeles, in 1932 was appointed branch manager, and in 1936 was made supervisor for the State of California.

per cent; Nova Scotia, 43.94 per cent; Ontario, 40.11 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 29.70 per cent; Quebec, 48.37 per cent; Saskatchewan, 19.14 per cent; all other Canada, 6.24 per cent.

In 1939 the loss ratio by Provinces was: Alberta, 27.89 per cent; British Columbia, 27.46 per cent; Manitoba, 25.01 per cent; New Brunswick, 46.24 per cent; Nova Scotia, 55.58 per cent; Ontario, 33.04 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 29.99 per cent; Quebec, 55.88 per cent; Saskatchewan, 21.76 per cent; all other Canada, 10.58 per cent.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Do you consider the Economical Fire Insurance Co. of Kitchener a reliable, safe, company for insuring dwelling and household goods?

—L. F. E., Ottawa, Ont.

The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Kitchener, was incorporated in 1871, carried on business under Provincial charter and license until 1936, and since then it has been operating under Dominion charter and registry.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business throughout Canada, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$557,680 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted, and is safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am anxious to obtain an insurance policy to cover the following condition:

I have two children, one age five years and one a few months. I wish to buy a policy which will provide a sum of money when these children reach the age of about 18.

At the same time I want these policies to be continued in force in the event of my death before their maturity. This will provide the sum for educational purposes around the age of 18. In addition to the above requirements should one of the children die before reaching the age of 18 this sum for educational services will not be required and I therefore wish to buy a policy under which the insurance company will retain all the premiums which I have paid.

I have spoken to representatives of several companies and none of them are able to offer me a policy which will not give any returns in the event of a child dying before the policy matures. I have pointed out to them that such an arrangement seems eminently logical in as far as I would not require the money for educational purposes if the person who was to have been educated is no longer living.

I have been in touch with the Analytics branch of the Department of Labor but none seem willing to sell a policy with these three natural requirements. If you could give me any advice concerning this matter I would be much obliged.

—H.W.C., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

It would appear to me that you could best accomplish the object you have in mind by taking out two endowment policies on your own life, with an educational fund agreement attached to each policy, so that whether you live to complete the payments or die before the maturity of the policies the money would be available when required and would be devoted to the purpose for which it was intended. You could obtain one 15-year endowment policy and one 20-year endowment policy for the amount required in each case, or you might be able to get one 13-year endowment and one 18-year endowment policy, so that the maturity date would correspond with the date when the children became 18 years of age. Should either child die before the maturity of the policy, the cash surrender value of the policy at that time could be utilized for the purpose of paying the premiums on the other policy, or for any other purpose that would best meet the requirements then existing.

*From the Records*

**Facts FOR THINKING MEN AND WOMEN**

... Every working day the Sun Life disburses \$300,000 in benefits ...

**SUN LIFE OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE • MONTREAL

**The SAVINGS FEATURE in FIRE INSURANCE**

An Integral part of the best mutual Tradition ...

Protection is the primary purpose of fire insurance. Yet, allowing that full protection has been provided, it is still left within the power of fire insurance to "save" in the interests of the policyholder. This double purpose is admirably served by the Northwestern Mutual plan. The same careful, prudent management that through 39 years has built the Company to its present strong financial position earns for the policyholder liberal annual dividends—the "plus" feature of Northwestern insurance.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

**NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION**

Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Penticton, Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver.

**The WAWANESA**  
Mutual Insurance Company

Assets Exceed	\$2,600,000.00
Surplus	1,330,363.89
Dominion Govt. Deposit	
—Jan. 1, 1940	855,853.86

Wawanesa ranks 1st against all Companies operating in Canada on Net Fire Premiums Written according to Dominion figures for 1939.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont. Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec. 2,000 Agents Across Canada.



Fire is an everyday hazard which frequently causes losses much beyond the amount of the insurance. After a fire many have found their property has been inadequately covered and some unfortunates have regretted they had no insurance at all. The Federal Fire is a non-board company whose advantages our Agents will gladly point out to any interested inquirer.

Col. the Hon. H. A. BRUCE, M.D., President

HERBERT BEGG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE—14-24 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

## THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES  
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

NATIONAL RETAILERS  
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Vance G. Smith, Chief Agent

Concourse Building, Toronto

## Montreal Tramways Company ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1939

### Report of the President and Directors

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1939

To the Shareholders:  
Your Directors herewith submit their Annual Report for the year 1939.

Surplus brought forward 31st December, 1938 ..... \$ 1,532,397.25

Add: Adjustments in value of securities written down in years ended December 31, 1933 and 1934 increasing their value to a figure still below cost or present market value ..... 320,000.00

Transfer from Suspense Account of profit on Bonds redeemed ..... 181,273.99

Deduct: Amortization of Bond Discount and Expenses ..... \$2,033,671.24

\$67,528.00

Gross Revenues: Car Earnings ..... \$10,944,107.23

Autos, Etc. ..... 1,297,200.00

Miscellaneous Earnings ..... 429,078.87

Less: Operating Expenses and Taxes \$ 8,115,465.62

(Incl. Autos Depreciation) Maintenance and Renewals 2,254,134.62

10,369,600.24

Interest on Bonds and Foreign Exchange ..... \$ 2,979,911.28

484,208.35

495,702.93

From Which There Was:

Transferred to Reserve for Depreciation \$ 500,000.00

Paid in dividends for the year ..... 472,500.00

Surplus, as per Balance Sheet ..... \$ 899,346.17

\$1,871,846.17

\$472,500.00

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Surplus, as per Balance Sheet ..... \$

## Stiffer Treatment of Neutrals Advocated

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**Britain has told the neutrals that they must restrict their trade with Germany or face the cutting-off of supplies from the British and French Empires. But it is a half-hearted ultimatum in that it imposes no time limit for the neutrals to make their answer.**

**The real implication of the British government's attitude is that the neutrals have a bias towards Germany, and that if that is so they should be treated accordingly. Mr. Layton argues that if the neutrals do not give satisfactory assurances to Britain, the blockade should be made complete, with the neutrals suffering the penalty which comes to those who run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.**

THE criticism against the program of economic war pursued by the Allies has been that it lacked heart. There was never any dispute about the principle. The government said that the aim of economic war was to strangle Germany, and Mr. Cross, the Minister for Economic War, said early on that he had the rope tight around Germany's neck.

But everyone knew that this was not so—indeed, Mr. Chamberlain has only recently declared that there is still more to do in intensifying the blockade—and only those without the facts failed to understand how the neutrals were supporting the plank under Germany's feet, so that the rope around her neck constituted an embarrassment but not a real danger.

That plank is now to be removed, if the full pressure of the Allies has the power to remove it. Mr. Chamberlain in recent speeches has gone as far along the road of promise as a statesman may do without backing himself up with facts. There is to be rationing of the imports of neutrals, so that it will not be possible for Holland to return figures showing that she has multiplied her imports of cotton many times over, or for Russia to show vast increases in imports of tin. And more than this, an ultimatum is presented to the neutrals. They must restrict their trade with Germany or they must face the cutting-off of supplies from the British and French Empires.

### Half-Hearted

This ultimatum has been taken as the most inspiring sign of powerful intention on the part of the Allies since war began, and everyone looks forward confidently to the time when its implementation shall prove their potency in action. But in its way it is a half-hearted ultimatum. It imposes no time limit for the neutrals to make their answer and it invites many dangers.

The neutrals are promised that if they cut off their trade with Germany their economic positions will be sustained by an increase in trade with the Allied Empires. But there is no doubt that Germany is now actively telling neutral statesmen that they do not need to take any notice of the ultimatum because she will in any case take all the surplus they have.

And they are no doubt saying that Britain's word is never to be trusted when putting it into effect would cut against British financial interests. They are saying that Britain would not dare to adopt as reprisal against unneutral conduct a measure which affected the volume of Empire trade and affected the quantity of foreign exchange which it provided. Once again, say the Germans, you will see Britain prostituting a solemnly-declared principle of war upon the petty altar of small commerce.

### Only the Threat

No such opportunity for the Berlin propagandists need have arisen and it can even now be removed. If Mr. Chamberlain had given a definite time limit for the neutrals to say whether they would break with Germany or join whole-heartedly in trade with the Allies, then British determination would have been quite clear. As it is, there is the threat and nothing more.

So the neutrals are not yet forced into the open. It was hoped that by this latest move the Allies would compel the neutrals to declare themselves one way or another. On no analysis is it possible to break down neutrality while at the same time diplomatically treating neutral countries as neutral.

The real implication of the British government's plan is that the neutrals have a bias towards Germany, and if that is so then they should clearly be removed from the sphere in which benevolent treatment is appropriate. That is an essential feature of the new proposals, that they reverse altogether the implied motives which previously have persuaded Britain to wage the economic war with kid gloves. Now it is no time to fall between two stools.

### Make Blockade Complete

The principle of kindness, which is a principle always irrelevant to war, has by implication been denied and it follows that the fact should also be denied. It would be a very great blow to the Allied cause if the lion roared on this occasion and did not strike, or if he struck only after long delay when other compelling factors had intervened.

If the neutral countries agree to stop co-operating with Germany, then it may not be necessary for the British Navy to become active on the

all those who run with the hare and hunt with the hounds.

The British government has shown quite clearly, and it has been expressly stated by the Prime Minister, that the intention is to win this war with the least possible dislocation of civilization as we know it, and with the least possible inconvenience to countries which stand outside the conflict.

But the Allied governments serve the cause of justice and honesty, and they must be excused if they believe it proper that in this fight they should get no hindrance from other countries who also pay lip service to their cause. And they must even be excused if they believe that they are in some measure deserving of the support of those countries.

### Mines

(Continued from Page 19)

ada. Without a reasonable amount of encouragement and cause for enthusiasm among the pioneers there can be only very small hope for progress in the new mining fields.

Bralorne Mines produced \$3,767,373 during 1939 compared with \$3,578,145 in the preceding year. Ore reserves rose sharply by 110,000 tons to a total of 710,000 tons. Gold content of the ore reserve is estimated at \$18.67 per ton, or a total of over \$13,000,000. Net

profit for 1939 was \$1,898,783, amounting to \$1.52 per share outstanding. It is significant that in the first three months of 1940 the output from Bralorne was \$941,080, with average recovery reported at \$20.75 per ton.

Mackenzie Red Lake has disclosed an important ore shoot at the 850 ft. level. Work so far during 1940 has exposed a length of close to 400 ft. at this level.

Beattie Gold Mines is operating at a rate of 1700 tons of ore daily and is producing at a rate of \$6,800 daily. This is resulting in an output of approximately \$200,000 monthly, and with net profits exceeding \$50,000 per month. Ore reserves at Beattie are estimated at 4,500,000 tons. The ore already in sight is more than seven years ahead of this scale of operations. In the meantime, work has started on sinking operations which are intended to give access to additional ore formerly indicated by diamond drilling.

Prospectors who receive share interests in companies organized for the purpose of developing their mining claims will not be liable to taxation on receipt of such vendor shares, such being rightfully regarded now as a return on capital. The general hope is being expressed in mining

circles that this action at Ottawa may be a reflection of a better understanding at Ottawa in respect to the importance of encouraging the efforts of pioneers.

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FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 27, 1940

## The Restoration of Art at Province House, Halifax

BY "JAY"

**SIR WYLY GRIER** has recently completed a job of work. That fact in itself is not particularly important in the life of one of the most hard-working and prolific of Canada's great artists, but what makes it outstanding is that the job in question happens to be one of the most difficult that Sir Wyly Grier has ever tackled. And he has tackled some hard assignments in the past.

When, in August 1938, the government of Nova Scotia persuaded Sir Wyly Grier to bring his skill to bear

LEFT. Sir Wyly Grier cleaning the face of Major John Howard, for 30 years Agent General in London for Nova Scotia. Here he is using the third process of the cleaning, acid and antidote. RIGHT. A masterpiece of the art of Venables, this portrait of General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle reveals the personality of a man who could not tolerate the existence of the symbol of a foreign power. So, with his sword he struck off the heads of the beautifully carved wooden "American eagles" which adorned the cornices of several doors in the building. But the eagles were those of the House of Brunswick to which he owed allegiance.

on the problem of cleaning and restoring the portraits hanging in the Province House at Halifax they committed to his care some of the most valuable oils in the country. And those oils were not in very good condition. Not only had they been hanging in the Province House for decades without the expert attention of a master painter, but they had survived the vicissitudes of the Halifax explosion more or less fortunately and, in the case of several portraits, had stood up to some pretty tough abuse in their journey from England to this country, abuse that no person had dared attempt to remedy since their arrival.

The portrait of William IV, for instance, a Beechey presented by that King himself, had stood on the docks of Halifax Harbour for several weeks on its arrival, exposed to the elements. Large cracks in the face, nearly a quarter of an inch wide, attested to the experience. And in the course of time those cracks filled up with all

LEFT. In the library, where the beautiful wood-carving of the stairs is a pleasure to behold. At the far end of the room is Hopper's portrait of Dr. Hoffmann. RIGHT. Ramsay's George III and Charlotte, considered by Sir Wyly Grier to be two of the finest portraits in the collection. These two pictures were torn in the Halifax explosion, but were ingeniously repaired by Harry Piers of the Nova Scotia Museum.

manner of dust and the deposit of years.

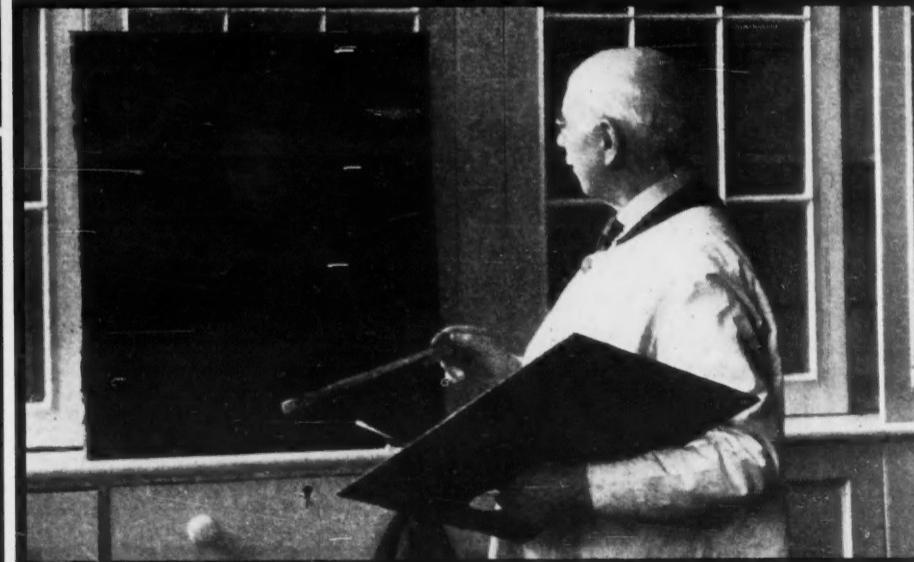
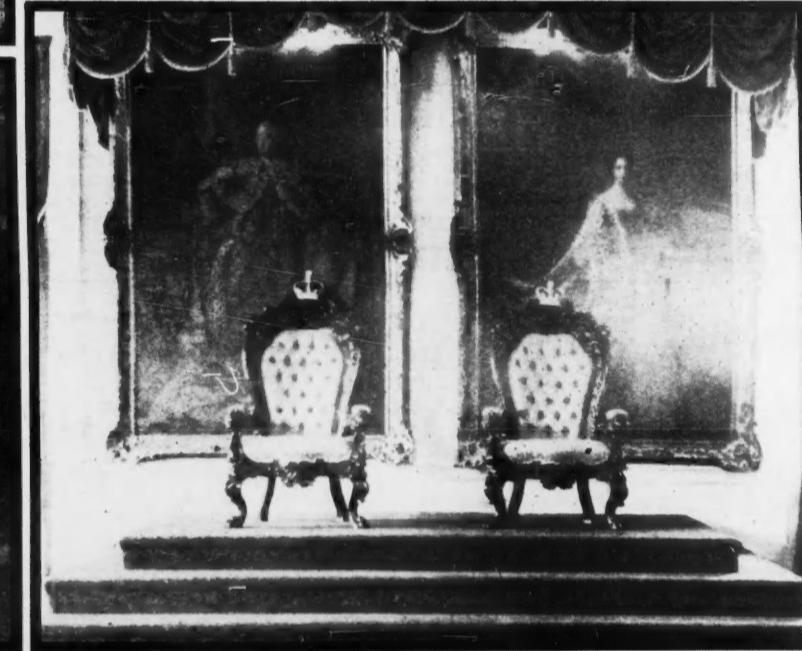
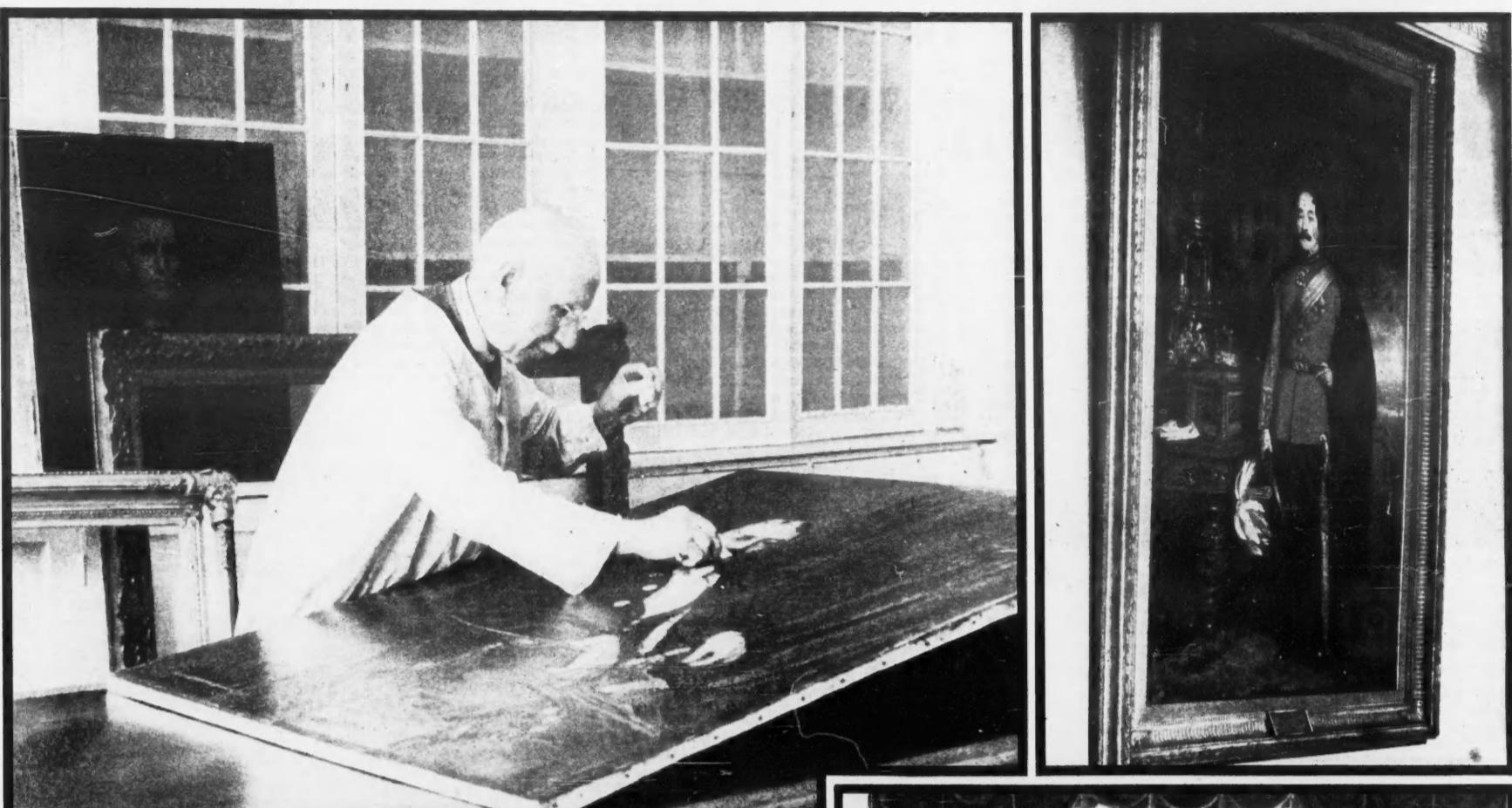
But this fact was unknown when Sir Wyly Grier faced the task of repairing the portrait. He had no idea of the cause of the damage. However, searching through the newspaper files of last century, he came across a letter published in a Halifax paper in 1833. It was from a citizen of the city and it complained bitterly of the way the portrait was being neglected on the dock. The letter proved a valuable clue towards the correct treatment in restoration. Today, at Province House they challenge you to find a trace of the cracks, so expertly have they been filled in and the flesh matched to that painted by Beechey over a hundred years ago.

BUT it was no easy problem to handle. One factor that applied to the majority of the paintings is their huge size, their heavy frames weighing around 700 pounds. This required that they be treated horizontally, on a large table. The first process in the cleaning was relatively simple, warm water and a soft cloth applied to the entire surface. But only the dust of recent years yielded to this treatment. Then came pure castile soap

LEFT. In the Royal Room, where Sir Wyly explains some of the points of his own picture of George V which so interested the present King on his visit to Halifax. UPPER RIGHT. Some of the portraits have been badly destroyed and need the touch of fresh brush and oils. This is a portrait of Dr. John Garvis, who died while attending a colony of plague-stricken immigrants. LOWER RIGHT. This mantle is typical of the craft of the Adams brothers whose interior work in the Royal Room with its delicate carvings and superb woodwork is regarded as among the finest in Canada.

along with the warm water and soft cloth. More dirt and stain came away with the second process. So far, so good. But it was the third stage of the cleaning that was most nerve-racking, when the artist worked with two small bits of cotton soaked in a formula of his own devising. In the one hand he held a powerful acid, capable of cutting through the thickest scum of corrosion. In the other hand he held an equally powerful antidote to the acid, capable of stopping its effect at the exact split-second when it has completed its productive role. Working on an area of a few square inches, he touched

(Continued on Page 25)



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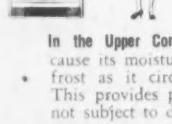
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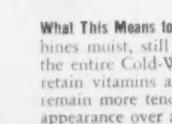
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# THE THEATRE

## Two Stars Flicker Out

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN THE second week of April two stars of a by-gone day in the English-speaking theatre flickered out. They were Mrs. Patrick Campbell and William Faversham. The former in her hey-day was almost more than a star—she had the luminosity of a planet. They were almost the last of the greater luminaries of the tranquil period prior to 1914. Today, so far as I know, only two others survive; Julia Marlowe, who has not acted for many years and Sir John Martin Harvey.

Surviving playgoers of the nineties will recall the sensation created in 1893 when Mrs. Patrick Campbell (born Beatrice Stella Tanner) revealed the full effulgence of her art, in Sir Arthur Pinero's most famous play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It was characteristic of Pinero, that he should have chosen an unknown actress for a drama which he felt marked a turning point in his career and his foresight was enormously rewarded. Though obscure, she was not without experience. She had been on the professional stage for five years, and had anonymously won praise as Rosalind in Ben Greet's presentations of open air Shakespeare. She had also played parts in Adelphi melodrama for small remuneration. A year or so before her appearance as Paula Tanqueray, she had been refused an engagement with Beerbohm Tree at four pounds a week, partly it is said because she looked so gaunt and shabby.

Her lineage was cosmopolitan. Her father, John Tanner, a wanderer, was born in Bombay. Her mother, Luigia Romanini, was the daughter of an Italian political refugee, and from her she derived the exotic beauty that revealed itself after she commenced to enjoy regular meals. She was reared in poverty and married a private soldier. Her decision to become an actress was due to the necessity of supporting two children.

IT IS interesting to note that the three most eminent of younger actresses on the English-speaking stage of 1900, were all born in 1865: Mrs. Campbell in February; Julia Marlowe in August, and the late Mrs. Fiske in December. The first-named was therefore approaching 30 when fame came to her. Her real discoverers were the noted artist Graham Robert-

son, and the wife of George Alexander. They chance in 1893 to attend a performance of "The Black Domino" at the Adelphi in which she was acting. Robertson was struck with the "pre-Raphaelite" quality of her beauty. Mrs. Alexander knew that her husband and Pinero were looking for an actress to play a leading role which demanded grace, eloquence and pathos. She thought the unknown young woman might do and arranged an appointment. Pinero who always selected and trained the actors in his plays, after an interview decided that he could teach the unknown to play Paula.

Paula is a lady with a past who in the end is driven to suicide. But the plot differs from that of many old plays that had a similar ending. Paula did not live in fear of being found out, because her husband knew all about her. She killed herself from sheer unhappiness because she could not adjust herself to her surroundings. An actress who plays the part, must possess qualities of beauty and personality so compelling that they would induce a frigid Englishman to flout convention and make her his wife. She must have resources of pathos that make Paula's end seem a real tragedy. In all of these qualities Mrs. Campbell was supremely endowed. England at once was at her feet and a few seasons later, America also.

The memory of her Paula, though it is nearly 40 years since I saw it, is as fresh as though it were yesterday. As I watched the wayward, helpless creature a line from Rossetti's "Jenny" recurred to me, "a handful of bright spring water cast in the whirlpool's seething face." Later she also gave superb performances of other emotional roles; another Pinero heroine, the serious Agnes Ebbsworth, a Puritan gone wrong; Sudermann's "Magda" (in which she was unapproachable); the erring heroine of the same dramatist's drama "The Joy of Living;" and the dying woman in Bjornson's drama of faith-healing, "Overstrained," re-named "Beyond Human Power." The latter was her finest performance, for she lay motionless in bed throughout the play, yet managed to run the gamut of expression.

In 1896 she and Johnston Forbes-Robertson joined forces as co-stars. Their financial backer was Earl Grey, afterwards Governor General of Canada, and for two or three seasons they did some beautiful poetic productions: "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande." I never saw any of these, but it is a matter of record that she did not prove so radiant in Shakespeare as in modern roles. For her George Bernard Shaw wrote the role of the Egyptian siren in "Caesar and Cleopatra," but before it was ready for production she had parted company with Robertson, and the role was created by a less competent actress Gertrude Elliott. Shaw, who was one of her dearest friends, also wrote "Pygmalion" for her. Her personality was so lustrous that it seemed fantastic that such a glowing creature should be a common flower girl, and Wendy Hiller, in the recent screen version was nearer actuality; but nobody could ever forget Mrs. Campbell's performance. That was over 25 years ago, and Eliza Doolittle is the last role in which her name is remembered, though she played many thereafter.

SHE wrecked her own career by the infirmities of her disposition, and, as years went on, by lack of consecration to her art. Her friend Maurice Baring emphasizes this fact in very penetrating essay. She was such a glorious artist in her earlier years that she should have gone on to triumph after triumph in middle age. When she first came to America in 1901, she brought with her a superb company, which included George Arliss, destined to become a famous star. But she proved so cantankerous that she changed managers every year or so. Possessed of a most caustic wit, she loved to exercise it. When in 1903 she came to America under Charles Frohman's management to play Sudermann's "Joy of Living" her attitude toward leading men was such, that three broke their contracts during the course of a single season. Thus the great managers gradually

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Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema for Sir Henry Irving's production of "Coriolanus" which had been a failure. The production was rehearsed at Toronto and it was evident that Julie Opp was the real director, though she left all the talking to her husband. Owing to the threat of tubercular trouble which ended in death a few years later she had given up acting. Two later Shakespearean productions were "Othello" in which Faversham made a good Iago, and the little comedienne and mimic Clisse Loftus surprised everyone by her Desdemona. She also played Juliet in a revival with "futuristic" decorations. "Futurism" was on everybody's lips, but the fantastic stage pictures diverted attention from the acting.

Julie Opp's death about 20 years ago pulled out the linch-pin for Faversham. Because of his prestige and magnetism he continued for some years to appear in important productions, but with theatrical conditions changing he gradually sank out of sight and lapsed into poverty. In 1930 I met him in the elevator of the Shubert building, New York. After a most brilliant career he was just an old actor out of a job, but the same jaunty and genial individual as in days gone by. His last engagement was in "Tobacco Road," a type of play he deeply loathed.



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

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## FILM PARADE

### Here Are Lonely Men

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT SEEMS odd that just at a time when hundreds of human lives are being written off without comment in every edition of the daily paper John Steinbeck should be dramatizing so successfully the problems of obscure shabby human beings. An era of mass-murder and uprooting wouldn't seem to be a propitious time for considering individual destinies. Yet, as it turns out, the sheer enormity of events defeats the imagination—you can't think in human terms of a troopship disappearing with all on board—so we turn to the problems of the Joads and the Lennies and the Georges of John Steinbeck as something at least isolated and comprehensible. Apparently it takes a world war to make a Steinbeck season.

The newsreel goes past and we watch it blankly and passively, because we don't know any longer how to feel or understand on that scale. But the shooting of an old rancher's dog in "Of Mice and Men" is a vivid and anguishing personal experience. It is almost wholly a dramatic trick, an allegory outlining in advance the fate of Lennie in the final sequence of the story. But because Lewis Milestone is a great director the episode transcends trickery and becomes one of the truly great moments of the screen. The troubled watchful faces of the men in the bunkhouse, the unhappy sense of pity and tension and awareness, and then the shot outside and the old rancher rolling over on his side to face the wall—it is an extraordinary scene, evoked without sentimentality and almost without sound, and it steals the whole picture. The shooting of Lennie at the last comes almost as the corollary of the earlier scene, rather than the story's climax. The horror and the compassion have all been expended in advance.

From the acting point of view, "Of Mice and Men" is Burgess Meredith's picture. His impatient, worried half-maternal George is the complete realization of a character, and certainly the best performance he has ever given on the screen. Lon Chaney Jr.'s Lennie was less satisfactory—he seemed too eager and too physically alert to suggest the sluggish strength of the Steinbeck giant. Doltishness is a difficult trick to turn on the screen—one has to go back all the way to Victor McLaglen's incomparable Hypo in "The Informer" to find a picture in which sheer witlessness is effectively portrayed.

It is the sort of picture whose end is in plain sight before the plot has taken more than a turn and a half. Probably nothing more compelling than sheer inertia holds the masculine audience in its seat—for the feminine movie-goers there was a mild snick of interest provided by Joan Bennett's advance autumn wardrobe. As for the actors themselves, they hardly bothered to go through the usual handsome pantomime of love and suffering. They just walked through their parts briskly and on the whole sensibly, like people working on contract and waiting for the noon whistle to blow.

## AT THE THEATRE

### A Very Good Time for Comedy

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

TORONTO can make little complaint about the quality of the theatrical season which comes to a close (presumably) this week. Of the ten New York successes of 1938-9 which are printed in that season's edition of that sterling annual "The Best Plays," four have been presented at the Royal Alexandra in the season 1939-40. Three of these, which were by general consent the best three things of the season in New York, were presented here with practically their original cast; the fourth being "Kiss The Boys Goodbye," it did not greatly matter what sort of a cast it was presented by.

The highlight of the season is unquestionably the admirable Behrman comedy, "No Time For Comedy," presented this week with Katharine Cornell in her original role, which suits her to perfection in spite of having been written for Ina Claire, and with a most interesting change in the leading male part, which being now played by a native of Prague in the person of Francis Lederer has been converted from a straight American type to a definite continental European one. Mr. Lederer's performance is so rich, so individual and so dexterously contrived that it can hardly owe anything whatever to his predecessor Mr. Laurence Olivier; but we should much like to have seen Mr. Olivier in the part in order to learn to what extent the slightly maternal effect of Miss Cornell's acting is due to the very juvenile effect of Mr. Lederer's Czech temperament. Our own suspicion is that the slightly exotic touch of Mr. Lederer makes the juvenility both more plausible and more dramatically intriguing.

This is an astonishingly smooth comedy, far ahead of the same author's "Biography" which was seen here a few years ago with Ina Claire; and it bears very obvious marks of the profound study of modern French drama which enabled Mr. Behrman to make such a good job of his adaptation of "Amphitryon 38." His characterization is deft, his contrivance of situation is uniformly brilliant, and his dialogue is extremely natural and amusing. There are times when his cleverness is put to a severe strain, as when he has to make Margalo Gillmore recite to Mr. Lederer in great detail the whole plot of the first act which he has just written. But the two players worked up such a delightful and plausible excitement



EUGENE ORMANDY AT REHEARSAL. The brilliant conductor of the famed Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, who will bring his great musical organization to Massey Hall for two concerts on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, May 6-7.

accent or a hint of exaggeration. It is the art of the theatre at its best, and it has fortunately been drawing magnificent audiences and eliciting enthusiastic evidence of their complete approval.

#### MUSIC ON THE AIR

From a musical standpoint one of the most important series of programs yet given by C.B.C. has been the Piano Recital series, on Tuesday afternoons. They have been uniformly fine in quality and representative of the wealth of talent Canada possesses in this field. Last week Agnes Logan Green of Peterborough, once a noted child pianist, and later a pupil of Sir Granville Bantock and Tobias Matthay, gave a brilliant program. This week Rex Battle closed the series with a colorful program which included the Balakirev "Islamey" Fantasy, and the "Punchinello" of Lobos.

Lillian Webb, a Toronto lyric soprano of rare quality, was heard in a broadcast recital with Leo Barkin last week. Miss Webb last year was

singing principal roles with the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England, and her engagement was suspended owing to the war. When engaged by its conductor, Charles Weber, she was surprised to learn that Mr. Weber had been a fellow prisoner at Ruhleben Camp, Berlin, in company with Sir Ernest MacMillan throughout the last war.

Every week Samuel Hershenow with his "Canadian Snapshots" program gives recognition to some young Canadian composer. Two recent offerings were a fascinating "Prelude and Songtime" by Allanson Brown of Vancouver, and "Symphony for Small Orchestra" by Robert Farnon, Toronto. The latter, who is but 22, is one of the finest of orchestral trumpeters, also an all-round musician trained in several fields.

Works by the young Toronto composer Godfrey Ridout are winning increasing recognition. On April 21 his Ballade for Viola and Strings was performed by the N.B.C. Orchestra under Frank Black with the renowned William Primrose as Soloist.



Brush your hair vigorously and often with Elizabeth Arden's lovely TINGLE PINK BRUSH—\$3.50 with black bristles, \$5. with white bristles. Bathe it in oil with the new ARDENA SOAPLESS OIL SHAMPOO—\$1.50, \$3. If your scalp is dry, before your shampoo apply HAIR POMADE—\$1.10. For shining hair, every morning and night use ARDENA HAIR TONIC—No. 1 for oily hair, No. 2 for dry hair, \$1.50. If your hair is dry or your scalp sensitive, use famous ARDENA EIGHT HOUR CREAM—\$1.60, \$2.65. Keep it beautifully combed with the TINGLE PINK COMB that matches the brush—3 sizes, \$1.25, \$1., \$5. And for a final glamorous filip, lightly spray BLUE GRASS BRILLIANTINE, all over your hair—\$1.10; with atomizer, \$2.20. Take care of your hair the Elizabeth Arden way, and how lustrous and beautiful it will be!

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## PORTS OF CALL

This Year is Canada's Year

BY L. G. GIRVAN

SUPPOSE you have three weeks this summer in which to indulge your itching foot. You can board a boat special at Toronto for a comfortable two day trip across the greatest inland waterway in the world—the Great Lakes; a waterway linked by the Soo Canal through which passes more tonnage than any other canal in the world. Early morning of the second day and there looms up across the broad expanse of Lake Superior the prosperous sky-line of Port Arthur. That huge rock island lying directly across the mouth of the harbor is the Sleeping Giant and if you know your Indian folklore you'll know that Chief Nanabijou forced his wife to work so hard and beat her so cruelly that she died. Now the soul of Nanabijou knows no rest and howls around the rock-bound shore of the Sleeping Giant.

All day long another boat special will bear you westward; westward through the forests and lakes of Ontario until just before nightfall you cross the border into Manitoba and into the capital Winnipeg where you spend the night. Then you resume your journey by rail and early the next morning you wake up in Edmonton, the jumping-off place for northbound airplanes.

From Edmonton, it is a mere step scarcely a stone's throw—to Jasper National Park. You'll want to spend at least two days here, so take one of the luxurious bungalows at Jasper Park Lodge and really dig in. This is the home of real mountains and that 12,972-foot granddaddy over there is Mount Robson. And if you take that smooth ribbon of highway you will become more familiar with the serene beauty of Mount Edith Cavell and the Glacier of the Angels, a vast sea of living, moving ice. You fish? Then Maligne Lake harbors the finest speckled trout in the world. You golf? Then try to drag yourself away without a round on that course there.

You go to Vancouver from Jasper. And if you want to enjoy the winding approach through the Fraser River Valley you'll have to get up early in the morning, but you won't regret a moment you didn't spend in bed. And then Vancouver; Vancouver and the



MORAINE LAKE ROAD, BANFF NATIONAL PARK, ALTA.

Pacific and your first dip at English Bay. And the giant trees in Stanley Park, the Marine Drive around Point Grey—and the climbing roses. You'll want to cross the bay to North Vancouver and climb Grouse Mountain where you'll dine in a rustic lodge miles high in the clouds. Those lights winking on down there are Vancouver.

And then Victoria, Victoria after a three-hour journey across the island-dotted waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; Victoria, the most westerly city in Canada, the most English in atmosphere and design, and the capital

of British Columbia. The whole of Vancouver Island is a garden. You'll see the Parliament Buildings, Butchart's Gardens, the palace-like Empress Hotel, the Observatory which houses one of the most powerful telescopes in the world and then you'll be ready for a dip in the big salt water pool in the Crystal Gardens.

Now, just to show you this is quite a country you're living in, we'll send you home by a different route: this time, you'll thread through the Rockies a bit farther south; through the Sawback and Fairholme Ranges



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into Banff National Park. At Field, B.C., you'll leave the train and transfer to open-topped cars for a trip to Emerald Lake where the water is said to be the greenest in the world. And there is the Natural Bridge and after that the hair-raising trip up to Ho Valley. And this is the Great Divide where the waters flow west to the Pacific and east to the Atlantic and that breath-taking lake down there at the foot of the poppy-clad lawn is Lake Louise. That gleam at the far end is the Victoria Glacier. You'll have time before dinner for a hike up that trail there where you'll be able to see three lakes, all at different altitudes: Agnes, Mirror and Louise.

Now if you'll just stretch out there in that deck chair we'll tell you about to-morrow. To-morrow we'll go for a drive over a mountain highway and you'll see the Johnston Canyon, prob-

ably glimpse some sheep and bear, and then we'll be in Banff and you can rest at the Banff Springs Hotel and admire Bow Valley. You can play golf and afterwards visit the Zoo where you'll see every kind of animal known in the Rockies.

And on the way home, you'll have to stop off at Lake-of-the-Woods, where you can try your hand at catching some muskies and bass. You'll have time for a short canoe trip and then it'll be train time again and you'll be on the last lap of the home journey.

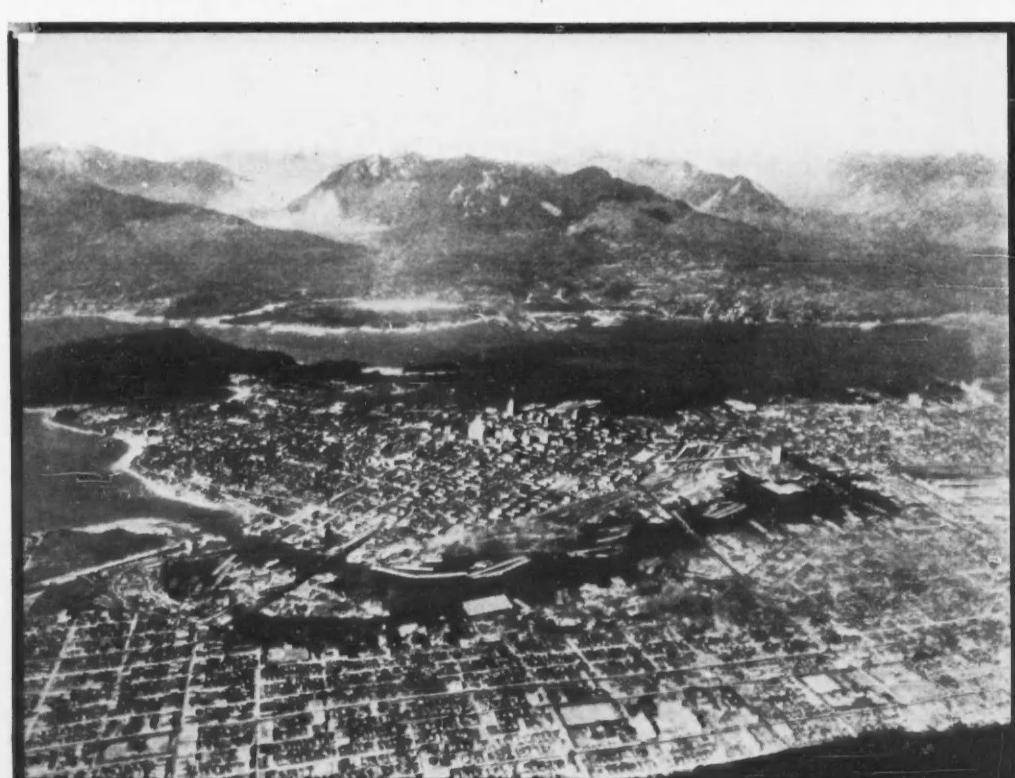
So this is Canada's year. And not only this year: but next year and the year after that and the year after that. You can't possibly see a country like this in three quick weeks. From now on you'll have to specialize. But it was a good introduction. Next time you can really settle down to seeing Canada.

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## WORLD of WOMEN

### Millinery Conspiracy

BY ISABEL MORGAN

DESIGNERS of some of the new hats seen recently around Paris and New York seem to be in a conspiracy to keep the hair completely out of sight. There are, for instance, hats made of supple fabric with brims pointed at the sides like the figure on cans of Old Dutch Cleanser. These have an elastic band finished with a ruffle which spreads over the nape of the neck. Then there are two-in-one hats composed of a sheer lace-edged mob-cap, also be-ruffled, over which a spreading brim is worn. The latter is removed when dancing or motoring. In other hats fabrics are draped over the forehead and brought over and beneath the back hair, completely concealing it.

#### Two On a Match

Parisian women match their hats to only one accessory of the costume—gloves, blouse or jewellery.

#### Khaki and Punjab

With so much khaki around, someone dug into the archives of time the other day to learn who was responsible for thinking of it first. The research discloses that a young Indian Army officer, William Hodson, was responsible. In 1846, when he was stationed in the Punjab, he conceived the idea of dressing a body of Indian scouts in khaki in which to carry out their reconnaissance work. He found the khaki rendered them almost invisible against the brown earth of the Punjab when advancing against an enemy camp. To protect the scouts against snake bites their legs were enveloped in bandages, which were the origin of puttees.

The new color gave such excellent results that it was soon adopted by other armies. The Mexican emperor, Maximilian, in the campaign against the guerrillas in 1864, clothed two regiments in khaki pants but unfortunately incorporated red tunics which were as visible in their brilliance as the khaki was discreet. Even the British army continued to fight in its scarlet uniforms until the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882.

Women have been quick to borrow the blue of the Air Force uniforms but seem disposed to leave khaki to the army. It's not an especially becoming color for most women—and, more important, few women are en-

tranced by the idea of a color that fades so successfully into the ground of the Punjab, or anywhere else for that matter.

#### Sulphur And—

And now grandma is being backed up by no less a figure than Science in her contention that the whole family should be dosed with sulphur and molasses at the first sign of spring.

It's a wise woman who watches her diet in the interest of health, beauty, and energy. But it's a wiser one who knows which foods do the most for her . . . and why.

Take molasses, for example. We always knew it was good to eat, but until recently never knew just how good. According to research conducted at a leading educational institution in the United States, molasses is one of the richest food sources of iron, more fully available than the iron in such foods as spinach, oatmeal, eggs, raisins, oysters, mutton and lettuce. According to findings reported, iron in molasses is from 80% to 97% available for use by the body.

So for that rundown feeling, that pale look, that I-don't-give-a-care spring languor, you might try the old-fashioned spring remedy.

#### Princesses in Red

When Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, two royal evacuees, paid a visit to London not long ago, they were seen in the West End one morning wearing identical brick red woolen suits with flared skirts and tailored jackets. Their felt hats and one-strap shoes were in the same shade of red. In the past they have usually worn soft pastel shades. Perhaps the red costumes are a first step away from the clothes of childhood.

#### "Here Comes The —"

Ah, me—brides! There's something about the combination of "Lohengrin" and a bridal veil that makes every woman melt utterly and completely.

At the pageant of bridal fashions presented by members of Toronto's "37 Club" in the Georgian Room of the T. Eaton Company, April 23-25, the models were a well-known group of young women from Toronto's social circles who wore the clothes which go to make the setting for the most important event of a woman's life. There were clothes for showers, luncheons, teas and evening parties—all the gaiety that forms the prelude to the wedding day. Clothes too, for the honeymoon in New York, or to wear aboard ship en route to Havana, or on the "Clipper" traveling through the clouds to California, or at a smart mountain resort.

No less than four brides illustrated the charm which may surround as many weddings. For the bride who plans to be wed amid the flowering loveliness of a June garden, there is charming suggestion in the first bridal party to make its appearance. All wore white piqué. The bride's dress was very full of skirt flowing into a short train. Tiny close-spaced white buttons marched down the front of the tight-fitting bodice from a heart-shaped neckline. Sleeves were puffed at the shoulders and tightly fitted to the wrists and over all fell a foaming white veil caught at the centre front of the head with a white flower. Her attendants' dresses were almost duplicates of her own except for short sleeves and lack of train, and they wore wide dipping hats of white piqué with little flat crowns slit down the centre and trimmed with a white pom at front and white ribbon which fell over the shoulders. The crisp whiteness of the piqué would be startlingly effective against the green bower of a June garden.

Exquisitely sheer white organdy with white tracery of flowers was chosen for the home wedding. Short bouffant sleeves echoed the bouffancy of the skirt and the demure square neckline was edged with tiny ruffles of lace which continued all the way down the centre front of the dress. Instead of gloves wide flaring cavalier cuffs of the organdy were worn at the wrists. Again the bridesmaid echoed the costume of the bride—in white organdy in which there appeared a suggestion of pale pink and blue tones. Her headdress was of pink flowers held on by a black velvet snood.

In the chapel wedding the bride wore a roseate mist of point d'esprit floating over blush-toned satin, and the high neckline had an adorably prim little Peter Pan collar. Sleeves were short and full, gloves of ruffled point d'esprit. This time the attendants wore delphinium blue.

For the pomp and ceremonial of a cathedral wedding, "the" dress was a dream-like affair composed of myriad rows of narrow white lace which completely covered the long torso line of the bodice with low square neckline, short full sleeves and very full skirt which extended into a rounded train. Even the gloves were of lace, and a Flemish cap of white lace worn far back on the head held the long full veil. Here the attendants differed from the bride in frocks of flowered dimity, but these repeated faithfully the lines of her frock. Their hats were wide white straw hats trimmed with velvet streamers and a single flower under the brim of each hat.



SPRIGS OF HEATHER follow the curving line taken by the wide band of ribbon on the high crown of a hat of white rice straw by Claude St. Cyr.

#### TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. W. McConnell, who spent the winter in Toronto with her daughter and son, Mrs. R. A. Gregory and Mr. F. J. McConnell, has returned to Amherst, N.S.

Lady Peacock of London, England, and Miss Judy Peacock have arrived

in Toronto from Montreal, and will be at the Park Plaza Hotel until the fall. Miss Felicity Peacock, who is attending King's Hall, Compton, will join them in the summer.

Mrs. G. B. Greene, who has been spending the winter in Regina and Toronto, has returned to Ottawa.

Mrs. Donald Spankie has left Vancouver to join her husband, Major Spankie, in England.

Mrs. Elbert Soper, who has been spending the winter in Florida and New York, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Manbert have returned to Toronto after a motor trip to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Aylen, who have been residing in Vancouver for the past two years, have taken up their residence in Ottawa.

#### Prom Teas

AMONG those who have recently entertained at tea for those interested in the Toronto Summer Symphony Association's campaign to raise funds, have been Mrs. James McC. Baxter, president of the women's committee; Mrs. Roscoe Graham, whose husband is president of the board of directors; Mrs. Alex MacDonald, Mrs. H. Howard Batten and Mrs. Reginald Stewart, wife of the Prom Concerts' conductor.



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## WORLD of WOMEN

### Parlez-Vous Francais?

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHEN the Vingt-Deuxièmes took over guard duty at Buckingham Palace recently the orders of the day were written in French, and during the changing of the guard commands given in French rang through the courtyard. A recent news item stated that General Gamelin who speaks little English, was pleased at the ability of officers at Canadian headquarters staff to converse in his language during his recent visit in England.

And English-speaking Canadians are at last becoming keenly aware that they live in a bi-lingual country.

Most of us accept without special notice the fact that the currency which passes through our hands is printed partly in French. Canadian Broadcasting Corp. announcements are broadcast in both French and English, and practically every packaged commodity used in Canadian households carries bi-lingual directions for its use on the wrapper. The remarkable thing about it all is how the majority of English-speaking Canadians can avoid knowing at least a little French. Still stranger is that when we visit the French speaking sections of Canada, we find even such common things as street signs unfamiliar in their French guise.

As for attempting to converse in this country's other language, the majority of us might as well try to make ourselves understood in Arabic. Of course most of us took a feeble stab at learning it while at school, but it is soon as completely forgotten as the Latin we were taught at the same time.

We shall be greatly surprised if this war does not make us truly bi-lingual in fact as well as in spirit. Several thousand Canadians, now in England, are cramming French as they never did in their school days, and they will have very real use for it when they arrive on French soil.

A few book publishers, canny folk who live with their fingers at the public pulse, are putting their presses and bookbinders to work turning out small dictionaries adapted for the needs of troops going overseas. One of these, for instance, is a miniature book, closely printed, and bound in khaki cloth. It is called the "Soldiers' Pocket French Dictionary" (published by Collins, price 35 cents) and the inside cover bears the imprint of a crown with the words beneath "Fear God—Honour The King." Several pages are left blank for record of service, personal notes, and so on. The former non-French-speaking soldier armed with one of these and a smattering of newly-learned French will, at least, not be completely helpless about making himself understood when he's on his own in a strange land.

The last war added many French words to the English language—camouflage for one. The present war in which there is an even closer bond between our French allies and ourselves cannot be estimated in the results it will have on our culture.

We hear of more and more Canadians who are boning away at French—because they feel a need for it and, perhaps, as a preparation for the future. Many of these people attend classes. Others engage the services of tutors.

Many other Canadians, however, do not have either of these means of learning. It seems to us that the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. might provide a service of great value to its listeners by arranging regular programs of lessons teaching conversational French to be broadcast to its audience across Canada.

As the world grows smaller the need for facility in the exchange of ideas becomes greater.

#### Table Talk

"Plastics," generic term for many modern things concocted of man-made materials, have come out of the strictly utilitarian field into the company of beautiful objects. In fact, we shouldn't be surprised if in a few years to come ours is called The Plastic Age—if we are around to be surprised.

Proof of this was brought forcibly to our attention when we dropped into one of our favorite ports of call—a gift shop which claims the seven seas as its limit in the search for the beautiful and unusual.

It must have been a case of love at first sight when they saw the new Shellflex pretties—judging solely by the enthusiasm with which they trotted them out for us to examine. Shellflex is fairly thin stuff with a flexible "give" in the hands. It is quite light in weight, semi-transparent, and comes in wonderful pastels which make it a natural for spring and summer use around the house. It is used for low flower holders, plates, finger bowls, in flat shell-like shapes in which to pass around hors d'oeuvres, biscuits, or what have you. In a word, a group of these plus a way of her own with color, furnishes the individualist with a marvellous opportunity to show what she can do. And there's no better place to combine the two than in a table arrangement.

Perhaps you can dream up something better than the following spring table arrangement, for instance, although we fail to see why anyone would want to. The cloth used was of beige georgette with large appliques at each corner of a chintz flowered motif, with smaller appliques of stray blossoms and butterflies—also of chintz—scattered at wide intervals around the border. A low bowl of mauve Shellflex filled with mixed flowers similar in color to those in the chintz applique on the cloth, was placed in the centre of the table.

Plates and individual salad bowls of the plastic in colors such as pale lilac, foam green and peony pink, were used for the service. We can imagine nothing more attractive in table arrangements for a spring luncheon party which has a festive touch to it.

Still in a plastic mood, we might add that Lucite, another new transparent plastic, is being made into dress hangers to add a bit of chi-chi to the clothes closet. And in thin sheets Lucite is wonderful, too, for table or tray mats. Some of those we saw were hand-painted in floral designs on the reverse side. Put one of them over a colored linen cloth on the breakfast tray so that color shows through against the design, and you have an attractive something to greet the eyes with the morning coffee.

There are mats painted with animal motifs and such to appeal to the young fry and, since the flick of a damp cloth cleans them, they will defy the most inept spoon handling. For the very juvenile member of the family there is an adorable small fork, spoon and napkin ring set made of glass-clear Lucite painted with tiny sprays of forget-me-nots. And to hang on the nursery door when the family treasure is having his nap, there's a plaque painted with tiny garlands of flowers and bearing the lettered warning, "Hush! Baby Is Sleeping."

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mackay of Rothesay, N.B., who have been in St. Petersburg, Florida, are returning by motor.

IN EVERY circle, there are women who lead and women who follow. That is how Tampax has spread so rapidly, from friend to friend, throughout the world, until over 200,000,000 have been sold.

Perfected by a doctor, Tampax is worn internally, thus solving many problems of monthly sanitary protection. It does away with chafing, wrinkling and "showing". Of course Tampax is invisible, and the wearer does not even feel it. Made of pure surgical cotton, it comes to you hygienically sealed. By a patented method, your hands do not touch the Tampax! It is daintier beyond comparison.

Tampax lets you dance without care and travel with a light heart. It cannot come apart and is easily disposed of. No belts, pins or odor. Now sold in three sizes: Super, Regular and Junior. At drug stores and notion counters. Introductory box, 25c. Large economy package (4 months' supply) saves up to 25%.

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THE MINK COAT PRESENTED TO THE LADY TWEEDSMUIR by the women of Canada before her recent departure to England. It was designed by Mr. Jack Creed and made from Ontario prize-winning mink skins.



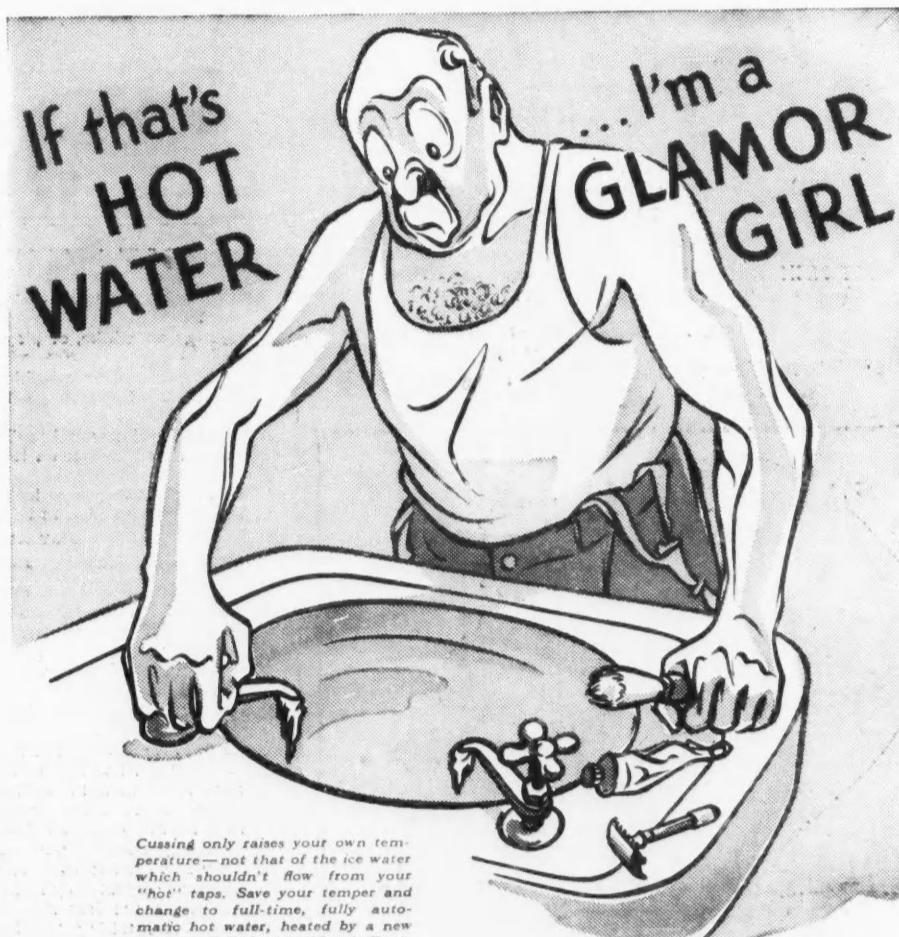
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Drop in to see the HOT-TOP at one of our display rooms. It will give you and your family full 24-hour hot water service without worry or attention from you. And the hot water it delivers any hour of day or night is clean and rust-free, year after year. The famous "Monel" metal tank is guaranteed against leaks and failures due to rust or corrosion for 20 years.

Ask about the three ways you can enjoy HOT-TOP service.

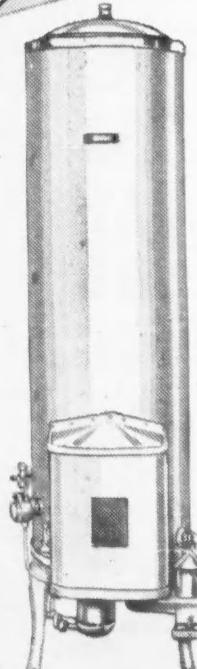
1. Would you like to rent it?—YOU CAN for \$1 a month.
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3. And, then if you prefer it, there is the

#### COMBINATION RATE

For as little as . . . \$2.20\* a month  
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you can now have a

## RUUD HOT-TOP

with "MONEL" TANK and the GAS to serve it!  
(no heater or tank to buy)



THE Consumers' Gas COMPANY



# THE BACK PAGE

## King of the Cannibal Isles

BY GEORGE DUCASSE

HUNTINGTON I was the king of the Cannibal Isles. He was hungry, and then said, "Bon appétit." (In the Cannibal Isles the menus were also printed in French, that being considered quite chic.)

After a while the judges returned to find Huntington sitting alone, picking his teeth and belching slightly. They counted the silverware and made Huntington king of the Cannibal Isles.

From his earliest youth Huntington was remarkable for his appetite. He ate everything, including worms, but he preferred other little cannibal boys. When he grew up he applied for the job of king of the Cannibal Isles. This job was awarded on the basis of an elimination contest. The candidates sat around a banquet table holding knives and forks, the chairman made a little speech, not too long

but just enough to make everybody hungry, and then said, "Bon appétit." (In the Cannibal Isles the menus were also printed in French, that being considered quite chic.)

This much is known about the character of Huntington I, that he was a man of moods, quite impulsive. It made his 864 wives a little apprehensive when their husband greeted them to see him absent-mindedly licking his lips. And sometimes when he pinched them, they asked themselves: Was it the lover or the gourmet that was dominating?

### DUMB ANIMALS

IT IS never his habit  
When rending a rabbit  
With a horrible crunch of finality,  
For a bear to declare  
With an innocent air  
This is just to Protect your Neutrality."

On digesting a deer  
Not a tiger, I fear,  
On the spot where the blood is out-poured,  
Will remark with a grin  
"I've invited him in;  
He and I are in Perfect Accord."

E. G. NEIGH.

This quirk of temperament frequently annoyed Huntington himself. Once he spent all night looking for a cute little number that had struck his fancy, only to recall suddenly that he had had her for dinner the previous evening. He was so unhappy about this that he decided to drown his sorrows, but not being a drinking man he ate his harem instead. It was only a momentary impulse, but they had nagged him terribly, and this feast caused him no remorse, just indigestion.

ALTHOUGH Huntington I continued in the tradition of his mother, he remained faithful to the memory of his father, the missionary from Boston. He ate no missionaries. Some say this was because he had a delicate stomach and simply could not digest the umbrellas, spectacles, rubbers, corsets and other articles which usually garnish missionaries. As a matter of fact, once when he was young he almost choked on a missionary umbrella. Besides, missionaries were generally lean and tough and argumentative. Whatever



## A Dream of a Bride . . .

That it will be a charming gracious wedding — with everything going smoothly to the minutest detail . . . that is every Bride's most fervent hope. That too is the aim of Eaton's Wedding Bureau. Miss Claire Dreier — Bride's Counsellor — is well-versed in all the exacting little details of the great occasion — from planning a trousseau to managing the reception. She is at your service without charge.

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### SUNDAY MORNING

HOW shall I spend this glorious day?  
I might go on a hike, or play

Nine holes of golf, or possibly  
Some tennis might be good for me

A long cool swim would make me fit  
But now that I reflect on it

I think my wisest course instead  
Is promptly to go back to bed!

MAY RICHSTONE.

the explanation, however, one of the first acts of Huntington I on ascending the throne was to publish an edict declaring missionary meat non-kosher, and that they were henceforth to be entirely eliminated from the cannibal diet. He explained that the reasons for this suppression were theological, and also good for the state. Anyway, no missionaries.

After this edict missionaries became no longer interesting to the citizens of the Cannibal Isles, they were no longer martyrs, nobody even paid any attention to them any more, and in great disgust they finally went home. When the last ship left the Cannibal Isles taking the last missionary a great sigh of relief went up over the isles, the men took off

their neckties, the women took off their brassieres, and the tourists got some swell shots.

With this pagan revival and return to primitivism the Cannibal Isles became very popular with the tourists. Business on the Cannibal Isles improved 100%. Hundreds of illustrated books were written and moving pictures filmed in Technicolor about this untouched island paradise where one could lie and dream without a worry under azure skies listening to the soothing refrains of the jungle tomtoms. In short time the isles were teeming with hot-dog stands and worried divorcees, playboys, schoolteachers on vacation, artists, and European ex-kings. There were even a few escapist there.

As I have said, business was marvelous. Prices went up, wages went

up, profits were booming, everybody was making money and making it quick. However, the residents of the Cannibal Isles, occasionally referred to as the natives or the aborigines, were a simple, unspoiled primitive people who had no greater sophistication than that of the Paleolithic Age and had absolutely no use for expensive perfumes, trailers, encyclopedias, or vacuum cleaners. As a matter of fact, after a while they stopped buying them from the salesmen. Also there began to be housing congestion on the Cannibal Isles, taxation and the traffic problem worried Huntington daily, and consequently he was delighted to accept an offer to go to Hollywood, or to mediate an international crisis, I do not remember which. Anyway, everything ended quite unhappily . . .

## Mr. Hoyberry's Career

BY KENNETH MILLAR

MR. HOYBERRY, as befitted his gentle and soothing nature, was a traveller in unguents for a certain Unguent Corporation. One day Mr. Clamp, of the Clamp Drug Store, said to Mr. Hoyberry: "Say, have you heard this one about Confucius?"

"Stop, stop. Stop, stop," said Mr. Hoyberry. "This is all very beiderin' and Confucian!"

"Say, Hoyberry," said Mr. Clamp. "That's pretty good. Well, I'll be darned. I didn't know that you were a wit."

Encouraged by this initial success, Mr. Hoyberry went on saying his joke about it being all very beiderin' and Confucian, to all his customers. They all liked it. Mr. Hoyberry became a famous wit. People invited him to come and address banquets, and he "laid them in the aisles." He became a politician.

At first his friends were only going to make him a member of Parliament, but then after a while they decided that perhaps Mr. Hoyberry had better become Prime Minister.

"But I cannot," objected Mr. Hoyberry. "I am not the leader of a Party."

"Yes, you are," said his friends.

"You are the leader of the Hoyberry Party. You are a cinch."

So Mr. Hoyberry turned his wit to the task of becoming Prime Minister, in order not to let his party down. He wrote advertisements for himself, such as:

"From Nanaimo to Finisterre, Hoyberry for Prime Minister."

"Hoyberry, political Tom Mix, Takes the 'pall' out of 'pallitics'"

"Hoy for Hoyberry!"

After Mr. Hoyberry became Prime Minister he was talking to Parliament one day, and all of a sudden the Leader of the Opposition jumped up, and said:

"Obviously our philosophical Prime Minister is putting Descartes before the horse."

Mr. Hoyberry couldn't think of anything to say, because all he could think of was Aristotle, and Aristotle doesn't pun with anything. So a vote of want of confidence was passed. Mr. Hoyberry went to the country, and lost the election. But he didn't really care very much, as he had always had a vague suspicion that the pun was a low form of humor, even if it is mightier than the sword.

### THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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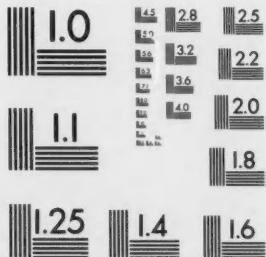
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